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ATA: CHINA OPENS UP TO PENETRATION BY U.S. MONOPOLIES

LD191124Y Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 19 Dec, ATA--The U.S. monopoly companies are exploiting ever more the ever broader opening of the doors by the Chinese revisionists for the penetration of the foreign capital to introduce their claws as much as possible in that country, especially now, after the establishment of the diplomatic relations. A large delegation made up of representatives of 10 different monopoly companies is in China these days. They are extended a cordial reception by the top Chinese officials. The U.S. monopolies are attaching special importance to the Chinese oil industry. A series of agreements have been concluded and others are under conclusion with U.S. oil companies, which, in the present conditions of the deepening of the energy crisis in the USA, are interested to place under their control the natural resources of China. Likewise, the Bethlehem Steel Company will share in the construction of an iron mine, while the Flour Company will share the exploitation of the Chinese copper mines.

The U.S. monopoly companies have found in China a broad market to sell their goods. According to the official data, the U.S.-Chinese trade increased by 33 percent as compared with a year ago. Only in the field of agriculture till last April China had purchased from the USA 7 million tons of grain and other agricultural products, while it is envisaged that in the coming years it will purchase 5-6 million tons of such products a year.

The "privileged" treatment of U.S. big capital, to which the doors have been opened in all the branches of the Chinese economy, is linked with the further strengthening of the collaboration between the Chinese social imperialists and the U.S. imperialists, with the imperialist aims of Peking to become a superpower.

TIRANA RADIO SAYS U.S. CAPITAL RAPIDLY PENETRATING CHINA

AU190850Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] American monopolistic firms are trying to take as much advantage as possible from and lay their claws in China now that the gates have been widely opened to foreign capital penetration, especially now after the establishment of diplomatic relations by the Chinese revisionists. Thus the chief of the American Liaison Office in Peking Woodcock stated: There are certain things which will be speeded up because of our new relations, and our relations will greatly improve in the field of trade, culture, technology and science.

To see China's concrete offers on-the-spot, several American missions, representatives of various firms, businessmen and others are frequently going to Peking. A large delegation composed of representatives from 10 various monopolistic firms is visiting in Peking. These representatives are cordially received by top Chinese officials. The Chinese oil industry is one of the objectives on which they are focusing their attention. In this respect, a number of agreements have been reached and more are in their final stages with various American oil firms which, because of the current deteriorating energy crisis in the United States, are interested in gaining control of China's natural resources. Likewise, another contract was recently signed with the large American firm, Bethlehem Steel, which will participate in the construction of an iron ore mine, the firm (?Clof) will participate in the exploitation of the Chinese copper mines, while the American monopoly, the so-called Intercontinental, has undertaken to invest in the construction of a number of hotels in China for foreign tourists.

As defined by the news agencies, the various American capitalist firms have, apart from the profits made from the advantageous contracts, found a free market in China to sell their commodities.

This fact is also confirmed by the statistics on the rapid increase of American-Chinese trade during the current year. According to official data, trade has increased by 33 percent, compared with a year ago. In the agricultural field alone, by April of the current year China had bought 7 million tons of grain and other farm products from the United States. Meanwhile, it is anticipated that China will buy 5 to 6 million tons of farm products annually in the coming years.

The chairman of the American commission of machine building industry equipment attached to the National Council for American-Chinese trade, (Stewart Roberts), expressing the ever-increasing appetite of Wall Street's capital to penetrate all the branches of the Chinese economy as deeply as possible, stressed that the United States gladly welcomes the further development in the exchange of technology and experience with the Chinese partners, and that we have successfully conducted [word indistinct] talks in Peking with the relevant directors.

This privileged treatment for the large American monopolistic capital, to which the gates to all the branches of the Chinese economy have been opened, is linked with the further consolidation of cooperation between Chinese social imperialists and the American imperialists, and with Peking's imperialist intentions of becoming a superpower.

ATA COMMENTS ON SOVIET-U.S. 'COORDINATION' IN ARMS RACE

LD191132Y Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

["Coordination of Counterrevolutionary Clocks between Washington and Moscow"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Dec, ATA--Recently, the chieftain of the White House, Carter, stated that he "is satisfied with the development of the U.S.-Soviet relations". Right after this statement, it was reported that Vance will soon meet his Soviet colleague, Gromyko, to conclude the SALT-II agreement.

The imperialist-revisionist propaganda is trying to put on a pacific [word indistinct] to these "developments", in order to present them as if they are to the benefit of the peoples, as if they serve "detente" and "peace" in the world. But no sort of demagogic clamour, writes the newspaper [as received] in a commentary, can cover up the fact that these "developments" are a new coordination of the counterrevolutionary clocks between the two imperialist superpowers, fraught with new dangers for the peoples of the world.

It is already clear to the peoples that the SALT agreements have nothing to do with disarmament. The "peaceful" voices from Washington and Moscow do not sound well in the background of the warmongering hysteria which was emphasized recently by the meeting of the aggressive blocks of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. In these meetings new militarist plans were worked out, programs of the increase of armaments and preparations for war were defined which serve the aggressive and hegemonic aims of U.S. imperialism and Soviet imperialism. The two imperialist superpowers are marching at full gallop in this armaments race, by spying on one another so that they do not violate "the equilibrium" (whereas in fact each wants to make the balance weigh more on its side), with the aim of preserving the monopoly of the modern arms and preserve the pressure and blackmail on the others. It is precisely to these aims which serve the SALT talks and the other bargains of this kind. But, facts also prove that these kinds of talks have also been turned into institutions where the long-term joint counter-revolutionary strategy is defined, where new plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples, against the national liberation struggles and the revolution are being hatched up.

NASE RECEIVES BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

AU200950Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, today received Ahmed Fakhruddin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT

LD191116Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, 19 Dec, ATA--The scientific conference on the problems of the protection of the environment, organized by the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania in collaboration with the Ministries of Health, Industry and Mines, Light Industry and Food Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the University of Tirana and the Directorate of Communal Economy, opened in Tirana yesterday.

Attending were leading cadres of industrial enterprises and agricultural economies from all the districts, specialists of production, working people of scientific and educational institutions.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the P.L.A. and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania Manush Myftiu, the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the P.L.A. and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Koleka, the secretary of the Central Committee Prokop Murra, the Minister of Industry and Mining Xhafer Spahiu, the Secretary of the Party Committee of the Tirana District Xhelil Gjoni and other comrades.

ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA SIGN TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

AU142240Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Talks between groups of experts of the General Directorate of Postal and Telecommunications Service of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Union of Post-Telegraph-Telephones of the Socialist Federal Republic Yugoslavia were held in Tirana on 12-14 December 1978 to improve communications between the two countries; a relevant protocol was signed. The group of Yugoslav experts led by the director of the Kosovo Post-Telegraph-Telephones, Hazma Mehmeti, was received by Perikli Pani, director general of the Postal and Telecommunications Service of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO BEIRUT--A Delegation of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] led by Ylli Baska, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the UWYA and first secretary of the Tirana District youth organization committee, left today for Beirut at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Palestinian Students. The delegation will attend the proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the General Union of Palestinian Students. The delegation was seen off by Muharrem Xhafa, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU191228Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Report by Vladimir Lankov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Washington correspondent: "The United States and the PRC Are Establishing Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Dec--Late last night, President Carter delivered a 10-minute speech, which was broadcast by all three television networks and in which he informed his compatriots that as of 1 January 1979 the United States will establish full diplomatic relations with the PRC. This, Carter pointed out, will put an end to the 3 decades during which a political line of formal nonrecognition of the PRC had been followed and the Taiwan regime had been comprehensively supported. The President added that Teng Hsiao-ping, the vice premier of the PRC State Council, will pay an official visit to the United States by the end of January 1979 and that the two countries will exchange ambassadors as late as 1 March 1979. In his address to the nation Carter declared that Washington is not taking this important step because of temporary, tactical considerations. The President explained that this means that the Peking government is the only government of China and thus the United States is recognizing an existing reality. Carter also stressed in his address that the question of Taiwan represents the most serious obstacle along the path of the long negotiations between Washington and Peking. The existing agreement on military aid between the United States and the Taiwan regime will lapse by the end of the forthcoming year, but Washington preserves the right of supplying this regime with certain types of weapons. Official sources revealed that the United States will continue to grant the Taiwan regime financial and credit assistance for an indefinite period, regardless of the fact that no diplomatic relations will exist between the two states.

Washington's unconcealed wish to normalize its relations with Peking, and thus to achieve strategic advantages for itself in a so-called triangle diplomacy, has appeared with particular emphasis in the last few months.

Yesterday's announcement represents the logical conclusion of a process of reassessment of U.S. strategy toward Asia and, in particular, toward the PRC.

Comments by NARODNA MLADEZH

AU191510Y Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 17 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Mikhayl Noev article: "Dangerous Rapprochement"]

[Text] These two pictures seem to originate from two completely different epochs. Actually, they are separated by less than 10 years and were taken in the same era--the era in which Maoism began with the "Cultural Revolution" and ended up in a conspiracy with the most reactionary forces of our time.

The first picture dates back to 1967, when the (HUN WEI BIN) used to demolish the paper tiger of American imperialism, along with other enemies, in the streets of Peking. The second picture was taken this year in the McDonald-Douglas aircraft plant and shows the visit of an official Chinese delegation to this plant. It is true, that much has happened before things went so far. The two pictures, however, by no means represent a contradiction. On the contrary--it was precisely at the time of "Cultural Revolution," when, despite the fact that the state symbols of the United States were being trampled upon in the streets, the great rapprochement between Peking and Washington began. [paragraph continues]

This was a logical result of the thoroughly anti-Soviet and anticommunist political line adopted by Maoism.

This is how the "paper tiger" disappeared from the Maoist carnival shows and delegations succeeded each other in traveling to the United States. This year alone, in 1978, the number of visits exchanged at various levels and for various purposes between the two countries exceeded 120. This is a demonstration of considerable contacts, although almost nothing has been reported about them. The business deals that are being concluded are also considerable. In its ambitious economic and military plans, Peking overtly relies upon U.S. assistance. Let us give a few examples: An agreement has already been signed between the U.S. Bethlehem Steel Corporation providing for metallurgical industry supplies to China worth $100 million. Similar deals have been concluded with the Armco Steel Corporation. This, however, is nothing compared to the negotiations that are being conducted with United States Steel providing for the construction of a metallurgical combine in China which is likely to produce 15 million tons of steel. Similar agreements have been signed or are about to be signed with leading U.S. corporations in other sectors as well. A long-term agreement is being planned between China and the United States for trade with food products and industrial goods.

In its latest issue the periodical U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has drawn an exceptionally optimistic picture as regards the future of relations between Peking and Washington. Will this picture come true? Knowing the character of Chinese policy, there is no reason for doubt.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS OPEC OIL PRICE HIKE

AU192019Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] At a conference in Abu Dhabi the OPEC oil exporting countries have decided to increase the basic oil prices by 14.5 percent. This increase will become effective on 1 January. It will be carried out in 4 stages--the first increase will be 5 percent. Debates on the increase of the oil prices also took place in Abu Dhabi. The basic reason for this was the major development in the political course of the individual OPEC countries. The regimes closely connected with the West and primarily with the United States have insisted on an increase in the oil prices of not more than 5 percent. On the other hand, countries like Algeria, Iraq and Libya defended the interests of their peoples and of the developing countries against the international monopolies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Lilov's Speech

AU181545Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, on 13 December at Sofia's theoretical conference on Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress]

[Text] The following questions are reviewed in Comrade Lilov's speech: The scientific-theoretical contents of the concept of "real socialism;" socialism's social-class structure; and real socialism as a constantly developing and self-perfecting social system.

The speaker stressed the exceptional scientific, political, and ideological importance of the question of real socialism, as a key concept of both Marxist-Leninist theory and the practical struggle of the contemporary communist and workers movement. It was stressed that the basic aspect of reviewing this question is the connection and mutual relations between scientific and real socialism. [paragraph continues]

This connection is the nucleus of the question. In a scientific-historic context the concept "real socialism" means a social-practical materialization and incarnation of scientific socialism. In other words, generally, the concept of "real socialism" means an actual socialist social system constructed, or being constructed, on the basis of the ideas, laws and ideals of scientific socialism. In a concrete-historic context real socialism is the society constructed in the USSR after the Great October Socialist Revolution, and which is being constructed in other countries of the world socialist system, following the victory of the socialist revolution in these countries.

The ideological struggle against real socialism at present is characterized by the fact that the attacks against it, using ideological material taken from the "left" and "right", is being more and more clearly recognized by the people as a dangerous game with fire. Especially dangerous is the Chinese game. Our party, the speaker stressed, openly expresses its disagreement with the policy of the Chinese leadership, a policy that does not conform to the nature and goals of socialism, or with the interests of the peoples, including the Chinese people. That leadership is conducting a policy aimed against detente, supporting the preparation of war, and allies itself with NATO, and with the most reactionary circles of contemporary imperialism and militarism. That leadership is striving to disunite and thus weaken the world socialist system.

The basic characteristics of the socialist social-class relations, which in their concentrated form reflect and stress the advantages of socialism over capitalism, are being demonstrated in the experience of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We formed a social-class structure of a new type. It is a basic and historic achievement of real socialism, and simultaneously--a basic factor and powerful catalyst of its comprehensive social progress. It is namely here, in its characteristic social-class relations, that it reveals its general advantages as a social system and its possibilities, incomparable with capitalism, of solving vital problems of all classes and social groups, and the entire social development. This social-class structure demonstrates its deep humanism and real democracy, as well as its invincible power as an example and prospect for the peoples all over the planet.

The last part of the speech dealt with the high dynamics of developing and perfecting the socialist social system, and analyzed the following major important questions: What really can and cannot be solved by real socialism at the present stage of its historic development; what tasks are being solved by it in various areas of social life; and what are the stages in its development towards communism which are evident at present. We do not view our society as something completed or perfect, but as a developing process of implementing the social ideal of communism. We are not dealing with utopia or demagogy. We know what awaits us and are coming constantly closer to it. The main thing that characterizes real socialism is its dynamic development and constant perfecting, and its ever fuller, more mature and stronger expression of its own socialist nature and essence in all countries and in all areas of society. The source of this development and perfection is the consistent and objectively invincible implementation of the basic laws of the socialist social system, which have been discovered and developed by scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism.

Bilak's Address

AU1909S0Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" conference in Sofia, on 13 December]

[Text] Vasil Bilak, head of CPCZ delegation and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, began his speech by thanking the BCP Central Committee for organizing, together with the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the international theorectical conference on the questions of real socialism and its international significance.

Our party, Comrade Vasil Bilak said, considers such conferences beneficial. It is no secret that certain comrades in our movement do not support such conferences, for fear of being accused of supporting the endeavors to create a kind of world center. The strength of our movement lay, and lies, in its unity of ideology and action, in loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism. The communists have always regularly convened, exchanged opinions and publicly formulated their stands. In the present world there is no political force that can assert its influence in isolation. We have reached a stage when the process of the internationalization of social events has the logic of a law. States and political movements, from social democrats to the clerical and fascist organizations, are rallying together. Both regional and world associations are being formed. We are witness to the extraordinary activity developed in this direction by the socialist international.

However, in our movement some people are showing a rather opposite tendency. They refer to past experience. But nobody is striving to renew a world center. For us Czechoslovak communists the question stands as follows: Was it detrimental for the world communist movement in the past to have its own center? Or should we really be ashamed of and conceal the fact that our parties were formed within the framework of the communist international, the 60th anniversary of which we will be recalling next March? To describe history as though it consisted only of mistakes and errors, and to draw conclusions for the present from this alone--that can benefit nobody in our movement. This does not upset us in the least. In its way the enemies' reaction is an appraisal of our work.

The former forms of our unification, which have been overcome, neither should nor could be renewed. At the same time it must be seen that the significance and need of our uniform course is growing. For a long time now we have not been able to view the problems of our movement solely with the eyes of Europeans. Look at the enormous movement on the African Continent alone. After World War II, and as a result of the disintegration of colonial rule, more than 100 new states have emerged. Some of them have already chosen the program of socialist orientation. They all are looking for the path of their economic, political and social develoment. Revolutionary parties are born and formed which select scientific socialism as their foundation, or at least profess allegiance to its ideas. It is expected that by the year 2000 more than 5 billion people will inhabit the earth. We communists cannot be indifferent toward the kind of world it will be, toward the kind of ideas that will prevail in it. This fact along envisages a difference of roads toward socialism; but of course this does not mean arbitrariness, it means the need to proceed in the awarness that the only reliable compass for everybody on this path is the revolutionary doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

It is possible to creatively develop our doctrine, to enrich it and to implement it only by utilizing the experience of other parties and of the entire revolutionary movement, by utilizing the achievements of real socialism and the boundless experience of the most experienced party--Lenin's party, the CPSU. The principle has always been valid that it is impossible to adopt the experience of other parties mechanically. But it is impossible to successfully advance toward socialism in contradiction to this experience. And it is quite unthinkable and totally absurd to believe that one can go toward socialism by taking the path of anti-Sovietism or by playing into the hands of the forces of anti-Sovietism, which is the banner of the extreme reaction, the banner of anticommunism.

The Basic Questions of the Battle Against Imperialism

The keystone of the tactics used by international reaction is to keep undermining and splitting the unity of the world revolutionary and progressive forces. This is not new. Against the revolutionary movement the bourgeoisie has always been using the policy of terror and of buying souls. [paragraph continues]

The edge of the bourgeoisie's endeavors is aimed against the unity of the international communist and workers movement, against the unification of revolutionary and national liberation forces on all continents with the countries of the socialist community and against the unity of communist party of the socialist and nonsocialist states. There are only a few people who deny this fact; but it is not enough to merely state this, it is necessary to confront this. And this is possible only through united forces. This does not weaken, this consolidates and multiplies the strength of each individual party.

The independence and autonomy of our parties has been repeatedly anchored and confirmed in our documents. At the international conference of communist and workers parties in Moscow in 1969 it was said, for instance: "Every party following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and taking into account specific national conditions elaborates its policy quite independently, determines the directions, forms and methods of battle and selects, according to circumstances, either a peaceful or an armed path for its transition to socialism and also the forms and methods of building socialism in the country. At the same time the variety of conditions for the communist parties' activities and the differences in approaches to practical tasks, or even discords on certain questions, must not prevent the fraternal parties from coordinating their actions in the international forum, particularly not in the fundamental problems in the battle against imperialism.

This was also the basis of the document we adopted at the Berlin conference. The bourgeoisie conceals and distorts this, intentionally creating the idea that it is necessary to fight for this principle in the communist movement and that some people have cause to strive for the independence of their parties and that others are against this.

The bourgeoisie always clamored, and will clamor, that somebody is trying to introduce a diktat in the communist movement, to subordinate the movement to Moscow, to turn the communist parties into a "fifth column" and so forth. But at the same time bourgeois propaganda speaks, and obviously will continue to speak, of a split in the communist movement and of its crisis. It rubs its hands in glee over every weakening of our unity.

Even our historic experience confirms that a party's independence and respect for the specific conditions of battle in which it is forced to work are not in contradiction to internationalism. On the contrary, this experience proves that the national and the international must be linked, that internationalism is in full harmony with patriotism and that it is a great help in every party's work.

The birth of the CPCZ, and its ideological and organizational unity and steeling, took place under specific and most difficult conditions. The Czechoslovak Republic was among the industrially most developed countries in the world--it had a very strong bourgeoisie and petit bourgeoisie; the social democrats had a strong influence and there were large social and economic differences between various areas. We had 32 political parties and a broad bourgeois democracy. The party was represented in parliament, the senate and the regional and community bodies. Both the republic and the party were multinational. In the party itself the influence of social democratism was felt for a long time. Where would we have been today, had we wanted to rigidly comply with all these specific features, had we adhered to the specific national features alone? Only an internationalist approach, an unequivocal orientation toward Bolshevization, while consistently respecting the internal Czechoslovak conditions of battle, have shaped our party into a strong pioneering vanguard, into a party which decisively influenced the masses and won for itself the leading position in society.

The shameful Munich betrayal of 40 years ago was an explicit answer to the goal toward which the pharisaic "patrioticking" of the ruling bourgeoisie and its plotting with the so-called democratic powers of the capitalist West were leading us. It is no legend, it is a historical fact that the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie asked itself a basic question--capital, or patriotism? It preferred capital, and it sold the fatherland to Hitler.

Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, together with the national liberation battle of the Czech and Slovak people revived the sovereignty of the Czechoslovak state on popular, and for the first time truly democratic, foundations.

The ideologically and organizationally united CPCZ was the internal prerequisite of the history of our people in February 1948. Without the creative and consistent implementation of Leninist strategy and tactics under the specific Czechoslovak conditions the party would not have won the majority of the peoples to its side. The alliance with the Soviet Union was the basic external prerequisite of this victory. It protected us against imperialist intervention, which the counterrevolutionary forces were counting on. These were the basic conditions of Czechoslovakia's transition from the national and democratic revolution to the socialist one. The unity of the national and the international, the hegemony of the workers class, the party's leading role--all this established the foundations of the general line of building socialism in our country.

The Road of Building Socialism Was Not Easy

We have achieved significant successes on the road of building socialism. I myself belong to the generation which has known capitalist exploitation, the battle against fascism and the complicated nature of the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. At the time we were starting to renew the economy, which had been destroyed by war, and formulating the first programs of building socialism, we believed that a great and joyful future was awaiting us. Many people regarded us as idealists, romantics and dreamers. But the present reality has surpassed our imagination. The working man in Czechoslovakia is truly living a free life, is truly the master of his country. He is an educated man with high cultural standards, he is a conscious patriot and internationalist.

Great and revolutionary changes were involved, changes in which we have not avoided mistakes and errors. We are not covering them up, we are learning from them. In the "Lessons from the Crisis-ridden Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" we stressed that the road of building communism had not been easy and had been accompanied by obstacles and difficulties. In the rapid and complicated development that our society had undergone and in which the party and the workers class was only just learning to master the art of management and rule, there were both mistakes and tragic errors. Apart from the difficulties stemming from the novelty and complicated nature of the tasks, socialist construction was also accompanied by certain subjective mistakes. They were manifested in self-satisfaction, in the inconsistent implementation of Leninist principles in the party's life and work, in the insufficient generalization of the practice and the accumulated experience of the masses, in neglect of the class approach to social problems, in running ahead of development and in violations of the principles of democratic centralism and intraparty democracy. The weakening of political and ideological work resulted in the blunting of the battle against bourgeois ideology, against petty bourgeois tendencies and ideological subversion. Logically this influenced the weakening of the party's links with the working people's masses.

The year of the crisis--1968--again convinced us of how dangerous and pernicious anti-Sovietism concealed by patriotic shouting is. As is known, it was not the "improvement of socialism" that was involved, but the opening of doors for the counterrevolution and the liquidation of socialism in Czechoslovakia. And the international assistance was not a threat to, but the insurance and consolidation of Czechoslovakia's freedom and sovereignty. The attack against Czechoslovakia in 1968 was an attack against the unity of the socialist community, against the policy of detente, of European security and cooperation. Several of the "patriots" of those times have today sunk to the bottom of class betrayal and entered the services of anticommunist centers. Some of them have totally cast away their mask and openly adopted the program of militant antisocialism.

We are witness to the imperialists' division of the communist parties into good, less good and bad parties. Of course they will never forgive us the fact that their plans in Czechoslovakia did not materialize, that the counterrevolution in February 1948 did not materialize, either then or 20 years later. That is why Czechoslovakia is subjected to extremely sharp and unfastidious attacks.

We sincerely regret the fact that even in our movement certain comrades have not grasped, and do not want to grasp to this very day, that the attacks against Czechoslovakia are directed against socialism in general, against the workers movement and the communist parties in their own countries. They are meant to serve as an instrument for deceiving the broad public and for disorienting the revolutionary forces.

The broadly based campaign against Czechoslovakia on the 10th anniversary of the international assistance to the Czechoslovak people did not find the target it expected to find. As was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, even such a broadly based, purposefully directed and coordinated hostile campaign must inevitably fail if it is confronted by the fraternal countries' united front and a common course of action.

Not to react to the various anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns, or even to play into their hands is, to say it simply, short-sighted. This cannot be of service to any party; nor can it be of service to the communist movement.

We are particularly disquieted by the fact that certain fraternal parties are leaving out of their programs the most fundamental principles of the revolutionary transformation of society and that they are even renouncing the principle of proletarian internationalism; and there are tendencies to renounce even Leninism in general.

We do not want to deny any party the right to determine its own road. But the question arises: Why make a program of the very fact that the elementary principles of our doctrine are being forsaken, why provide the anticommunist centers with arguments for a battle against real socialism? The rejection of the basic principles of our theory--is that perhaps meant to enrich the revolutionary movement and our theory itself? This has nothing in common with the reactive development of Marxism; it is a withdrawal before social democratism and the pressure of anticommunism.

The recognition and implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism is not a question of subjective choice, it cannot be the subject of decisions on these or those components of the path toward socialism, it is an objective inevitability. He who isolates himself and breaks away from the communist movement, he who leaves the positions of proletarian internationalism cuts off the branch he is sitting on. This is not a rhetorical metaphor--deplorably, this is harsh reality. And he who refuses to grasp this either lives in the land of dreams, or is lying to others.

The Sharp Confrontation of the New and the Old

That the bourgeois propaganda is constantly attacking the Soviet Union and other countries of real socialism is understandable. But that even certain communists are joining these attacks, that is beyond comprehension.

What are they attacking us for, and from what positions?

First, they reproach us for facts stemming not from our own mistakes, but from the legacy of past social systems, which we are assiduously overcoming.

Lenin's thought, that the building of socialism can start only with people who have grown up in old societies and only under the conditions created in this or that society, is known. The old morals, the various traditions, the vestiges of clericalism and so forth--all this will not disappear all of a sudden; on the contrary, all this continues to operate for a long time. The overcoming of class antagonism and of everything connected with it cannot happen without a sharp confrontation of the new and the old. The new socialist man is not born in some "special laboratory". He is formed by the school of life, of the class struggle; and this is a complicated and long-term process which cannot do without mistakes and errors. Even Lenin used to say, referring to Chernyshevskiy, that to carry out a revolution is not to take a walk along Nevskiy Avenue.

Second, they criticize us for not permitting the elements that are utilized and organized against us by imperialism to harm socialism. The imperialist world does exist, and not for a single moment has it reconciled itself to the fact that several countries have liberated themselves from its sphere or to the fact that it has lost the historical initiative. Since it cannot intervene in the military sense, it is organizing everything it can. It is inciting, encouraging, financing and organizing the vestiges of the bourgeoisie and various elements against real socialism. And when we defend ourselves against this, we become targets of criticism.

What is it, in fact, that is demanded of us? Are we perhpas to tolerate the activities of our enemies, or even create scope for the disintegration of socialism ourselves?

The attacks are aimed against the socialist state. This is no coincidence. The socialist state is the main achievement of the workers class, the instrument of building and protecting socialism, of safeguarding man's peaceful life and bringing about his rights. All the attacks against us are aimed at discrediting this instrument and at weakening it. They are "criticism" from the positions of reaction, of the defeated classes, from the positions of imperialism, and they have nothing in common with some kind of "revival" of socialism.

In a class-divided world it is both un-Marxist and incorrect to place democracy, freedom and human rights on the same level. This does not help to mobilize the masses, this distracts from the battle against imperialism and for real human rights. The declaration adopted last month at the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee expresses, from clear-cut Marxist positions, the stance on human rights, democracy and freedom. Yes, the socialist revolution is destroying the old order, expropriating the rich, introducing new laws and shaping a new morality. This is truly threatening the "sacred rights" of the exploiting classes, and it is these rights that the exploiting classes are concerned with. Everything else is mere camouflage and endeavor to destabilize the situation in the socialist countries and grossly interfere in their internal affairs.

Bourgeois criticism is understandable. Nothing else can be expected from Carter. But it must be clear to communists what it is all about. They cannot take over the nonclass, abstract concept of human rights, freedoms and democracy.

Naturally, the bourgeoisie is striving to show our reality in a basically false and untruthful way, with the clear aim of concealing the merits of the socialist system and paralyzing the attractiveness of our ideas and of the example of real socialism.

Socialism brings with it a new quality of democracy, state life and political freedoms and incomparably higher standards of public civic life and of man's self-realization as citizen of the state. It gives rights to the working man which he can merely dream of under capitalism. It provides for him in the economic and social sense. It gives him possibilities of an all-round development in the sphere of education, culture and so forth. It places care for his health in one of the foremost places and devotes enormous means for family development. All this it anchors in the legal system. The entire socialist legislation reflects the main purpose of the party's policy--man's welfare.

The Soviet Union's new constitution is a telling proof of the enormous merits of real socialism and of its historic superiority over capitalism. It implements the manifesto of the communist party, which states that the prerequisite of the working man's liberation is the elimination of the power of the bourgeoisie. "In the bourgeois society capital is independent and personal, whereas the working individual is nonindependent and impersonal. The abolition of this situation the bourgeoisie calls the abolition of personality and freedom. It is right, too. Of course, what is involved is the abolition of the bourgeois personality, of the bourgeois independence and bourgeois freedom." This was written by Marx and Engels 130 years ago.

We Have a Lot of Things To Improve in the Propagation of Our Merits

We realize that we are not sufficiently propagating the merits of real socialism. In this respect we will have to improve our work considerably. On the basis of the common conclusions of the fraternal parties of socialist countries, our Central Committee has adopted several measures for this. True, our possibilities are limited and we need the assistance of fraternal parties in the capitalist countries.

Let us recall the way things were after the Great October Socialist Revolution, when the rule of the soviets emerged. Not only the communists, but even noncommunist humanitarians and believer-thinkers went at that time to the Soviet Union to see with their own eyes the revolutionary changes taking place there. And all the time Soviet Russia was suffering hunger, hunger caused by the civil war and the imperialist intervention. The workers came as did the journalists and writers. They usually left the Soviet Union enthusiastic, and they became the defenders and propagators of the Great October. Today the Soviet Union is no longer alone, and socialism has become a world system. It is achieving significant successes in all spheres of life and it is yielding an enormous number of arguments about the boundless merits of socialism. Both in the Soviet Union and in the other countries of the socialist community it is possible to get to know real socialism and the practical fruit of victorious socialist revolutions.

Bourgeois propaganda is doing all it can to foist a false picture of real socialism onto public opinion. This applies to us, to Czechoslovakia, too.

The pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic belonged among the 10 most developed states of the world. World reaction is guilty of gross mystification when it claims that our people have become arrested in their development. With the example of Czechoslovakia they want to prove that an industrially developed country cannot take the Leninist road. But the truth is completely different. In our country, too, the workers class has proved its worth as a good economic manager. In spite of the fact that we inherited a disrupted economy from the fascist occupation, in spite of the fact that the capitalist states blackmailed us and discriminated against us, we achieved positive results in every direction. [paragraph continues]

We have increased industrial production twelvefold. We produce one ton of steel per citizen, extract eight tons of coal per citizen and in the past 10 years we have built one apartment per 10 citizens. We could cite many such examples, and not only from the sphere of economy, but also from the sphere of culture, education, science, medical services and so forth. We have solved the nationality question. We have no backward areas in our country. Socialist agriculture has radically changed the life of people in the rural areas. We know no crisis or unemployment. A few days ago we evaluated the fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the past 3 years. Our economy is developing smoothly and dynamically. The population's real monetary incomes have grown more than 13 percent during this period and social consumption 18 percent. We rely on the people's active support and on the possibilities yielded to us by our participation in the socialist community.

The West knows very little about our political system. In our country the people are truly their own rulers: Every region, district and community has its own people's administration. Little is known about our National Front which includes, apart from the CPCZ, four other political parties and in which such social organizations as the trade unions, the youth and women's organizations and other organizations have their own place.

Sometimes the West reminds us that those who lost their party membership card after the crisis-ridden period have been excluded from political life. This does not in the least correspond to reality. The overwhelming majority of these people are working actively in the National Front, the trade unions and other social organizations, they are fully integrated not only in the working process but also in the management process. Only a person who does not want to participate, who has slammed the door behind him, is excluded from the process. There is only a small handful of such people. But bourgeois propaganda is daily supplying to the world public legends about their martyrdom, their heroism and political opposition. The truth is that, as a rule, even the closest neighbors of these politically shipwrecked people know only very little about their existence and their activities.

That is why our people cannot understand that endeavors appear, even among the communists, endeavors not to recognize our legitimately elected bodies and to prefer to negotiate with people who fled to the West, who speak against our socialist system and are impudent enough to present themselves as the socialist opposition. And all the time they are renegades, and frequently even direct agents of imperialism.

It is a paradox that particularly those who so anxiously emphasize the right of every party to assess in its own way the situation in its own country and in the world are denying this right to our party. On the basis of an analysis of objective facts we assess the year 1968 as the offensive of the counterrevolution, as an endeavor to wrench Czechoslovakia out of the socialist community. During the last 10 years the bearers of the counterrevolution have provided sufficient proof of their true intentions, thus confirming our conclusion. Even those who did not understand at the beginning have convinced themselves during these 10 years that this is true. We are all the more staggered by the claim of certain promoters of Eurocommunism that the Czechoslovak events of 1968 were its source. What should one think about this, what kind of trend is it that was allegedly born on the basis of counterrevolution and anti-Sovietism?

We neither assert nor do we believe that everything in our country is ideal, that we have no problems in the spheres of economy, culture or the implementation of socialist democracy. We do not conceal our shortcomings; there was not a single CPCZ Central Committee session which did not deal with their elimination. It is sufficient to read our press for everybody to convince himself about what a lot of frank criticism we have in our country. [paragraph continues]

But how we should build a new society, perfect and develop democracy, how we should ensure the development of economy and so forth--for this we need no advice from our enemies and their helpers. They can certainly have no interest in the upsurge of socialism. Their concern about the development of socialism is pharisaism and empty demagogy.

The Policy of the Chinese Leadership Is a Threat to Peaceful Development in the World

Esteemed comrades: It is understandable that in a situation when socialism is more and more emphatically influencing the development throughout the world that the attacks of our enemies are primarily aimed against the socialist countries' foreign policy.

International reaction is exerting maximum efforts to denigrate the Soviet Union. International reaction is striving to present the enormous responsibility with which the Soviet Union approaches international problems, the profound internationalism which permeates all its intentions and deeds as some kind of aspiration to power, as an endeavor to foist its will upon others. The Soviet Union has, of course, an objectively irreplaceable role in the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement. It carries on its shoulders the greatest burden of duties connected with the defense of socialism and peace.

The current process of international detente is meeting with the growing resistance of the enemies of the socialist countries' peaceful policy. A broad alliance of imperialist and reactionary forces is being formed against detente. The Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee has carried out a joint Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present phase of world development and it has come out with new suggestions and new initiatives which provide an emphatic impulse for a further development of the policy of detente and of the intensification of cooperation among all European and other countries, for strengthening the people's battle for national and social liberation. To support and propagate these proposals--that is the battle for the true, vital interests of the people and nations throughout the world.

A great threat to the further peaceful development in the world in the present period, under the conditions of a historic struggle between capitalism and socialism, lies in the policy of the Chinese leadership, which has allied itself with the most aggressive forces of world imperialism. The militarist efforts and the attempts to carry national chauvinism and conflicts into the world revolutionary front are also camouflaged by various revolutionary, patriotic and international phrases.

The substance of Chinese foreign policy is anti-Soviet. And practically all its actions are subordinated to this. The attempt to slap together a United States-PRC-Japan axis should leave no peace of mind to anyone, and to a communist least of all.

The Chinese leadership is striving to the utmost to aggravate the conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union and to stir up confrontation between them in the hope that it will reap the fruit of this confrontation and achieve its hegemonist aims. For this purpose it stirs up conflicts with the Soviet Union's friends and weakens the anti-imperialist front. The Chinese provocations against the SRV, against a people who have not yet had time to recover from the cruel 15 years of war and American war intervention, are the most cynical of all.

There are people who would like to foist on the world the opinion that the Chinese leaders' behavior can be explained only by their conflicts with the Soviet Union. But the Chinese policy provides sufficient proof, for all those to see, that it is not a matter of a dispute between China and the Soviet Union, but of the Chinese leadership's quarrel with progress, the national liberation battle, socialism and peace. [paragraph continues]

Not to see, or even to justify this reactionary policy of the Chinese leadership means to aid this policy and to disorient the world public. It is the duty of us all to mobilize all political and ideological means against this dangerous policy of the Chinese leadership. To do so is in the interests of peace and security.

The Socialist Countries--Support in the Battle for Freedom and Progress

Our Central Committee has unanimously approved the declaration and the other conclusions of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee. By our devoted and creative work for the implementation of the 15th congress line we will fill this declaration with concrete deeds. Our people have welcomed and fully supported the joint statement of attitude on the situation in the Middle East that was adopted in Moscow. This statement of attitude again confirmed that the socialist countries are a support to all forces fighting against imperialism and for their national and social freedom

We condemn the Israeli aggression in the Middle East and we support the Arab peoples' justified demand that Israel leave the territories it is occupying and that an independent Palestine state be created, as well as the demand for firm guarantees of peace, mutual security and the inviolability of the frontiers in the Middle East. The CPCZ supports the peoples' battle for self-determination and development and against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. We know that this question, too, has a clearly class foundation. It is part of the struggle against the monopolist large bourgeoisie of the imperialist powers, which will not voluntarily give up any of its exploitatory positions in the former colonies at any price in the world. Our party is in complete solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle against the fascist dictatorship, based on the support of international reaction, ranging from North American imperialism and South African and Israeli racists and to the Chinese Maoists.

We firmly stand at the side of all those who are fighting against imperialism and the domination of capitalist monopolies to overcome the grave consequences of the capitalist economic crisis and also against the attempts of the bourgeoisie to shift the consequences on to the working people's shoulders. The CPCZ is in complete solidarity with the fight of communists in all capitalist countries. The dramatic political conflicts in various parts of the world, the attempts of imperialism to revive the cold war, to threaten military force, to frighten by the neutron bomb, to make use of terror and other means in its endeavor to turn back the wheels of history--these are not signs of the self-assurance of imperialism and of its "unlimited possibilities." These are expressions of its deep general crisis.

Our era is a stormy one, Comrade Vasil Bilak said in conclusion. It is full of sharp problems, and their solution must be approached in a principled manner, with the awareness of the great responsibility we have toward our own party, our own people and the world revolutionary movement. And this responsibility demands from communists that they advance in a joint battle array, that they consolidate our unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON MLADENOV VISIT TO ITALY

AU181343Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Apparent text of communique on 12-13 December visit by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to Italy]

[Text] At the invitation of Arnaldo Forlani, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to Italy on 12 and 13 December.

He was received by Alessandro Pertini, Italy's president, to whom he conveyed the invitation from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to pay Bulgaria an official visit. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs was also received by Giulio Andreotti, Italy's prime minister.

The state of Bulgarian-Italian relations and the prospects of their future development were reviewed at the talks between the two foreign ministers, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. In this context the countries expressed their readiness to work further for expanding these relations. Opinions on topical international issues were also exchanged.

Noting with satisfaction the favorable development of Bulgarian-Italian relations, the sides stressed the activating impetus given to these relations by the 1975 official visit by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to Italy.

The two sides reviewed the development of bilateral economic relations, stressing the importance of these relations within the general context of Bulgarian-Italian relations.

More specifically, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development of the cooperation between Bulgarian and Italian organizations and enterprises, including cooperation in third countries, and expressed a wish for intensifying and diversifying that cooperation. The two sides take upon them to make efforts in this direction by fully utilizing the existing possibilities, including the signed bilateral documents. Thus Bulgarian-Italian economic relations will be able to reach the expected qualitative and quantitative progress, which will lead to a comprehensive and balanced development of mutual trade exchange.

The two ministers of foreign affairs noted the positive development of the traditional cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy in the areas of culture, arts, science and education. This cooperation contributes to exchanging cultural values and plays an important part in the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples.

The ministers advocated the expansion of the study of the Bulgarian and Italian languages in the respective countries, in accordance with their internal law. The two sides expressed their wish to expand the cooperation regulated by the 28 April 1970 cultural agreement and 30 May 1963 scientific agreement in all areas.

The Bulgarian side stressed that the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state will be celebrated in 1981 and expressed the wish that the cultural aspects of this event would also be marked in Italy.

Exchanging opinions on the international situation, the two sides stressed once again their determination to cooperate in continuing detente. In this context they stressed the necessity of activating the efforts for fully applying the principles and tenets of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and stressed that the general decision of the participating countries to continue the process which started in Helsinki was a positive element at the Belgrade meeting. The two sides stressed the significance of seriously preparing the upcoming Madrid meeting, which can give a new impetus to the process which started at the Helsinki Conference.

The two ministers voiced their support for reaching full disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons under strict international control and stressed the importance of the decisions taken by the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament which will be reviewed at a new special session, which on its part, and at the right moment will be followed by a world disarmament conference with the participation of all states.

Stressing the special significance of the U.S.-USSR SALT negotiations, the two ministers expressed their wish for concluding the negotiations positively.

Stressing the significance of the Vienna MBFR talks, the two sides voiced their support for reaching positive results at the talks, something which will contribute to more steady relations in Europe without violating the security of any state.

The two ministers stressed in their talks the positive influence exercised by the development of relations of neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, on European detente and security.

The two sides will contribute to reconstructing international trade relations on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and just respect for the interests of all countries so that the developing countries can participate in world economic progress.

Marking the existence of hotbeds of tension in the world, something which endangers peace and security, the two sides stressed that the liquidation of these hotbeds must take place only through negotiations, with the direct participation of all involved sides and without foreign intervention.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit, noting that the position of the two countries on the topics discussed were either analogous or close. They expressed the conviction that the visit is a new and significant contribution to developing the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy in every area.

Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, invited Arnaldo Forlani, Italy's minister of foreign affairs, to pay Bulgaria an official visit. The invitation was received with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Rome, 13 December 1978

MLADENOV, CHNOUPEK EXCHANGE TOASTS AT SOFIA DINNER

AU182115Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Report on official dinner given by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on 18 December in Sofia, and on toasts exchanged by the two ministers on this occasion]

[Text] Tonight Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country. The dinner was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministers Council, ministers and deputy ministers, as well as by the CSSR officials accompanying Minister Chnoupek. Also present were Khristo Shanov and Jaroslav Hejna, the ambassadors of the two countries.

During the dinner Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, exchanged toasts. Minister Petur Mladenov most cordially welcomed the guests and wished them a useful and pleasant stay in our country. Under the constant care of our two communist parties, of their Central Committees and under the constant care of our two first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, cooperation between us in all fields is developing and is being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, to the benefit of our two peoples, for the sake of building real socialism and for the sake of strengthening the fraternal socialist community, for the sake of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, Petur Mladenov pointed out.

The talks held between us once more show the full unanimity of our two parties and states on all questions. Bulgaria and the CSSR declare themselves firmly in favor of transforming detente into an irreversible process, in favor of implementing genuine steps aimed at halting the arms race and in favor of disarmament, aimed at liquidating hotbeds of tension and remnants of colonialism and racism, for social progress of all peoples.

We cannot imagine that peace could exist in the world without the existence of Lenin's glorious home country, without the existence of the socialist community. We, the Bulgarian communists, consider it our international duty to contribute to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states and of the CEMA member-countries, to the strengthening and expansion of the economic and military power of the socialist community, to a full unity of action on the international scene, Petur Mladenov pointed out in his toast.

After having dwelt on the successes achieved by both the CSSR and Bulgarian peoples, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that these successes are the results of the joint efforts in the dynamic process of integration of the two countries' economic system within CEMA's framework. They are the results of the increasingly intensifying cooperation of our two Marxist-Leninist parties and our two socialist states in all fields of endeavor. Along with the fraternal Soviet Union, the herald of communism, and along with the other countries belonging to the socialist community, we are striving to consolidate the foundations of the comprehensive mutually advantageous cooperation among European peoples. The policy of alleviating international tension is opening new horizons to this striving, Bohuslav Chnoupek declared. The Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries convincingly demonstrated the resolute, permanent and constructive efforts of the socialist states for insuring the peaceful future of all mankind. In this historically important document, as well as at the international theoretical conference of the fraternal parties held in Sofia, it was stressed in the most brilliant and unequivocal manner, that the main support in the struggle against the danger of war is represented by real socialism and by the mobilization of all progressive and peaceloving forces throughout the world. A primary and basic guarantee for the consolidation of the ranks on the large front of detente and disarmament are the unity, cohesion, and coordinated actions of all countries belonging to the socialist community, Bohuslav Chnoupek declared.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs stressed that his talks with Petur Mladenov, his Bulgarian colleague, were successful and fruitful, and they are proceeding in the traditional, comradely, and cordial atmosphere, that they are showing full unanimity of views on all questions discussed, as regards bilateral relations, as well as on all topical, international questions. The full unanimity of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism even more consolidates our cooperation within the framework of the socialist community, Bohuslav Chnoupek declared. The dinner proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Todorov Receives Chnoupek

AU191208Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they discussed the development of bilateral relations and the contemporary international situation. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO

AU142158Y Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Mr Dimitur Subev Dimitrov of his duties as Bulgarian ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco. Mr Stoyan Vladimirov Zaimov has been appointed to this post.

BULGARIAN-TUNISIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FOUNDED

AU200941Y Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 20 Dec, BTA--The first Bulgaro-Tunisian friendship society was founded here. At the meeting on this occasion the chairman of the society, Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, emphasized the favourable development of relations between the two countries, particularly since the visit of the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Tunisia in 1975. He pointed out that in the period after that broader political contacts had been established.

A number of Tunisian statesmen have visited Bulgaria. Economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries develops on the basis of trade agreement (1957) and the agreement for economic, scientific and technological cooperation signed between the two countries. Trade with Tunisia in 1977 amounted to 5 million dollars. A joint Bulgaro-Tunisian committee for scientific and technological cooperation was set up in 1968. The Bulgargeomin state economic trust has signed a general contract for geological prospecting for lead and zinc, for designing, reconstruction and building of pits, ore processing works and a new lead zinc plant. Bulgarian specialists are rendering valuable assistance to Tunisia.

Cultural cooperation is developing in a very favourable way. The first official cultural agreement was signed in 1969. Agreements for direct cooperation have been signed by the unions of Bulgarian writers and journalists with the corresponding institutions in Tunisia. Direct contacts have been established between the ministries of health of the two countries.

Minister Popivanov declared that the task of the Bulgaro-Tunisian friendship society is to contribute to the uninterrupted promotion and deepening of bilateral relations.

TU, CONTROL COMMITTEE HOLD JOINT PLENUM 15 DEC

AU151006Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A joint session of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Committee for State and People's Control began in Sofia today. The plenum is chaired by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control.

At this point, Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, is delivering a speech, a report of which was distributed among those present in advance. His speech deals with further improving the efficiency of the trade unions and public control and also the cooperation and interaction between the Bulgarian trade unions and the organs of the state and public control. Misho Mishev emphasized in his speech that this is the main task of the Leninist principles on more fully involving the workers class and all working people in control activity and on expanding its public basis. The plenum continues its work.

TU's Part in 'Control System'

AU151007Y Sofia BTA in English 0928 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Dec, BTA--The joint plenum held here today of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Committee for State and People's Control dwelt upon the participation of the workers in controlling the state and social life, and measures for expanding this role of theirs were outlined.

The workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia in this country take an active part in the control of public production via the Bulgarian trade unions. Of great importance is their role in public control. An expression of socialist democracy are the more than 22 thousand people's control committees and groups in which more than 170 thousand people's controllers are engaged. The state and public principle in the control activity is also carried through by the nearly 40 thousand temporarily appointed inspectors.

The workers have a substantial contribution to the national control system set up in Bulgaria. More than 450 thousand persons work in the TU active bodies, groups, councils and committees set up on a public footing. During the first half of this year alone they have made more than 800 thousand proposals for improvement of the work. The annual effect of the activity of these bodies of people's self-control is estimated to hundreds of million leva. Considerable is the participation of the workers in the efforts for improving the safety and hygiene of labour. Under proposals by the people's control committees the predominant part of the nearly 350 million leva alloted in 1977 for optimizing the labour conditions have been distributed.

BRIEFS

DOYNOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELIGATION--On 1 December Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, received the working group of the RCP Central Committee led by Stefan Panaitiu, secretary of the RCP Suceava Okrug Committee, which studied the BCP experience in high school political education. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 78 p 3 AU]

LUKANOV RECEIVES TURKISH MINISTER--On 5 December Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Alcu Coskun, Turkey's minister of tourism and information, who is visiting Bulgaria. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

GREEK DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--A meeting of the Sofia City Party Committee Bureau was held with the visiting delegation of the Athens Communist Party City Committee, headed by (Logara), Politburo member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Athens Communist Party City Committee. Comrade Georgi Yordanov briefed the guests on the achievements of Sofia's economic development and on the role of the communists in the consistent implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference. Satisfaction was stressed at this first contact between the communist party organizations of both countries' capitals and opportunities of further cooperation were discussed. The delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people and outstanding functionary of the international communist movement. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU]

U.S.-PRC TIES: 'SERIOUS THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY'

LD200034Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is raising many questions throughout the world. The haste and the high-flown propaganda which perhaps best characterize this move indicate that the two states' power plans are concealed behind the whole matter.

There is no doubt that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states is a positive step, particularly if it contributes to a further easing of tension--an improvement of the international atmosphere and the development of relations between states. But is international understanding part and parcel of the Sino-U.S. rapprochement? Hardly. Neither Peking or Washington have indicated any change in their political plans. This means then that the Chinese leaders intend to continue to sow discord on the international field, to force their great power hegemonist plans on neighboring countries, to strengthen their ties with the darkest fascist and racist reaction, and to prepare themselves for a war which is to give them control over the world.

The unchanging character of the United States policy is best proved by the fact that the United States intends to benefit from these dangerous speculations on the part of Peking. It is hoped in Washington that in the future Peking will become if not an obedient tool of United States imperialism, then at least its loyal satellite. The Maoists have their plans too. They believe that they will succeed in leading the United States on a road of confrontation with the Soviet Union. In addition, Peking expects from the United States economic, financial and particularly military aid and cooperation. The American economic and weapons injections should substantially contribute to the so-called four modernizations of the Chinese economy, which are the basis for militarizing this most populated country of the world.

The fact that the aim of the Maoists' activity is world rule provides a serious warning. The propaganda campaign surrounding the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States also has its very topical background. In this connection, political observers are pointing to progress made in the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. They speak in particular of increased joint efforts of U.S. hawks and Chinese Maoists to break this progress in Soviet-U.S. relations. They see in the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States an instrument for strengthening their contacts and further coordinating their antipeace plans. They count with the possibility of creating a Peking-Tokyo-Washington triangle, which would best express and assert the interests of imperialism and Maoism.

The campaign around the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations is also being used in the United States as a plaster on the failure of the United States Middle East policy. The separate concept of solving the Middle East crisis failed completely, damaging seriously the prestige of the U.S. President and the whole of United States foreign policy. That is why the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking is being presented in the United States as a big success. When the United States and China, after decades of mutual isolation, have established diplomatic relations at this very moment, the tenor of this step is a serious threat to relaxation and international security. This should be a warning to all for whom the further development of the world in peace is a matter of grave concern.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD201101Y Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Prague, Dec 20, CETEKA--The establishment of diplomatic ties between the U.S. and China could be welcomed as a positive move which will remove one of the world's year-long anachronisms were it not taking place at a time when the Peking leadership follows the road of overt confrontation with socialist countries and alliance with the most reactionary forces, PRACE writes here today. The establishment of diplomatic relations will legally confirm the U.S.-Chinese pact aimed against the socialist community and national liberation movement. The U.S. [as received] it represents open support for Peking's plans the goal of which is control of the whole world.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE says that President Jimmy Carter said that the U.S. does not intend to use its new relations with China to the detriment of the USSR or of any other country. Future developments will show whether these words find expression in concrete deeds and political measures. Peking, on the other hand, [word indistinct] anti-Soviet and to realize its big-power ambitions, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE adds.

COMMENTARY ON ROMANIA'S 'SPECIAL POSITION' IN WARSAW PACT DEFENSE

LD200035Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries can be doubtlessly described as the most significant international political document of recent time. By approving the declaration, the socialist countries have once again documented the peace-loving character of socialism, their reality [as heard] to the ideals of genuine humanity. The document outlines one concrete task: To supplement political relaxation with easing tension in the military sphere.

The socialist countries do not strive for achieving military superiority over the West. They made this quite clear in their Moscow declaration. In the view of the Warsaw Treaty countries, the approximate balance of forces which now exists should be the starting point of the reduction of military arsenals of both sides. The Warsaw Treaty countries exclude no weapon from eventual negotiations. They only repeat that the principle of not harming the security of both sides should not be restricted.

The socialist countries' objections to achieving military advantage themselves do not guarantee the current parity in armaments and armed forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. In the West there are circles who see parity as a cutback on their own interests. These circles, notably in the United States and among the NATO high brass, do not want to abandon their hopes for a change, for reverting the current balance of forces. The Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee, which proposed to the West military relaxation, was also to discuss some measures on mutual coordination of the Warsaw Treaty countries in defense matters. On this question the Romanian delegation assumed a somewhat special position. Later they informed the press about some of their arguments which in turn prompted speculations and verbal attacks on the part of the bourgeois and Peking propaganda machinery against the socialist community.

All the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty agree that each additional expenditure for armaments represents a heavy and unwanted burden for socialist and communist construction in their own countries. The imperialist circles admit that by continuing the arms race they also want to complicate the implementation of the socialist countries' programs of raising the living standards of their people, but it is impossible to save to the detriment of security, since to overestimate the danger would undoubtedly mean to take up another heavy burden but to underestimate it would mean putting the future of socialist nations in doubt.

The Moscow session suggests to seek agreement jointly, taking into consideration the interests of security of all parties involved. Only in this way is it possible to reach concrete results in disarmament and to create conditions for far-reaching peaceful cooperation in Europe and in the world.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD192008Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, sent a letter of congratulations today to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on his 72d birthday. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak communists and other working people and on his own behalf, Comrade Husak highly praised the responsible and fruitful work of Comrade Brezhnev for the well-being of the Soviet people and for the peace and progress of all mankind. He pointed out also his merits as a leading personality in the international communist and workers' movement, and as a builder of a new social system, who uses all his efforts in the fight for the victory of socialism and communism. He also stressed Comrade Brezhnev's sincere attitude to the CPCZ and the people of our country, his fraternal help and understanding and his personal contribution to deepening the traditional cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two fraternal countries. Comrade Husak also congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES ARAB, PALESTINIAN TU OFFICIALS

LD191716Y Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 19, CETEKA--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffmann received in Prague today General Secretary of the Regional International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions Hamid Abu Bakr Jallud and general secretary of the General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions Fathu Ragib who are in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). They dealt with the latest development of the Middle East situation and the growing role of progressive forces in this region. The Arab representatives highly appreciated the high-principled stands of trade unions in socialist countries and their support given particularly to the Arab people of Palestine and their struggle for the assertion of their inalienable rights. Karel Hoffmann assured his guests of the solidarity of Czechoslovak workers with the struggle of the Arab people. Both sides expressed interest in the further strengthening and development of bilateral relations and discussed the possibilities of cooperation in 1979.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BILAK-LED DELEGATION IN SYRIA

Meets Prime Minister

LD192156Y Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, Dec 19 CETEKA correspondent--Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received here today the visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by its Presidium member and Secretary Vasil Bilak.

They exchanged views on the development of many-sided Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and on one international topic, particularly the Middle East. They stated that their countries have identical views on a Middle East settlement, strengthening of European security, questions concerning the national liberation movement in the world and the struggle against world imperialism and Zionism.

They characterized the development of bilateral relations as successful and called for its further deepening and widening on all levels. They stressed especially the (?importance of) economic cooperation and the development of trade contacts between the two countries. Both representatives noted that there are great possibilities of cooperation not only in traditional spheres but also in agriculture, the textile and [word indistince] industries.

Vasil Bilak and members of his delegation were received today also by speaker of the Syrian People's Council Mahmud Khadid. In their cordial talk, both representatives highly appreciated relations between the two countries not only on the party and governmental level, but also between their parliaments and social organizations. They stressed that these contacts help strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist unity of the two states.

Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak met also with General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Khalid Bagdash for talks on the tasks and activities of their parties, and on questions concerning the world revolutionary movement.

The Czechoslovak delegation visited today the Jarada power engineering plant on the outskirts of Damascus. Speaker of the Syrian People's Council Mahmud Khadid gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting Czechoslovak delegation.

Talks With Ba'th Party Official

LD192158Y Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT Dec 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, Dec 19, CETEKA correspondent--Official talks between the visiting Czechoslovak party delegation, led by Presidium member and Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, and a Syrian delegation, led by Assistant Secretary-General of the Ba'th Party Abdullah al-Ahmar, continued here today.

The talks concentrated on foreign policy issues, mainly the situation in the Middle East. Both sides stressed the necessity of a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict and the achievement of a just and lasting peace in this region. The tension in the Middle East, including the situation in Lebanon, results from the continuing agressive policy of the Israeli ruling circles which refuse to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the two delegations said.

Vasil Bilak and Abdullah al-Ahmar pointed to the importance of the bond between socialist countries and national liberation movements which is expressed also in the support given by Czechoslovakia to the just struggle of the Arab people against imperialism and Zionism and for the assertion of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and the spirit of mutual understanding, and were a significant contribution to the deepening of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Syrian Ba'th Party, to the further development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations.

JOINT TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD140050Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan for the year 1979 was signed in Kabul today. Expected volume of deliveries will amount to Kcs531 million. Czechoslovakia will be exporting to Afghanistan mainly lorries, building machines and equipment for road-building, also equipment for hospitals, etc. Afghanistan will supply Czechoslovakia with raw cotton and raw skin. Also there are proposals for Czechoslovakia's participation in building industrial plants in Afghanistan.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES WPC CHAIRMAN CHANDRA

LD191708Y Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 19, CETEKA--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik today received World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra, now on a brief working visit in Czechoslovakia. They discussed the planned session of the WPC Presidium to take place in Prague in April 1979, the year of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the World Peace Movement, as well as other topical problems of the world and Czechoslovak peace movement.

SMENA DISCUSSES INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT ON PRICES

AU151355Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[Article by Dr M. Pavlik and Eng S. Pies: "An Important Focus; What the Experiment Yields in the Field of Prices"]

[Excerpts] The comprehensive experiment concerning the management of effectiveness and quality is being implemented, statewide, in 12 selected production-economic units [PEU], three of them in the Slovak Socialist Republic. In the field of prices the experiment is mainly concerned with enforcing in a more flexible and consistent manner for the criteria of production costs that are necessary from the social point of view and from that of the products' utility. It is also designed to test to what degree prices and price limits influence and stimulate effective inovation of products and production quality. The most suitable forms of linking planning, price formation and stimulation with other economic instruments and with the system of material interest are being sought at the same time. The best possibilities for adjusting prices to the development of economic conditions and their more active influence on efficient production, reducing the share of undesirable products reducing unfounded fluctuations in profitability, improving the satisfaction of consumers' needs, reducing the volume of productions that place high demands on the consumption of materials and energy and on limiting imports from capitalist states are also being examined.

Although the price field has not been the center of activity in preparing the comprehensive experiment, great importance is attached to testing price issues, which are an important focus in the measures that are being prepared. Prices are not only related to the goals of the experiment but simultaneously create conditions for the overall realization of the experiment's intensions. Relations among enterprises and between enterprises and the state, as well as all indices of value are expressed by price factors. This is why prices are to correspond--through their level and internal structure--to the functions and tasks they are assigned in the socialist economy. The issues that are being tested are so significant in their nature that it would not be correct to draw final conclusions from the findings we have obtained since the beginning of the year.

The valid wholesale prices are based on 1975 costs. Their development is guided by the plan. This is why longer periods of time are required to change them, if the situation requires it. The development of factors that influence costs is, however, very dynamic at present, which is connected, with technological development, with introducing science into practice and, last but not least, with the growing educational level and the increase in practical experience. The data about the development of new enterprises, structural changes in production, labor productivity and so forth are tangible evidence.

The sum of these facts leads to the recognition that it will be expedient to permit changes of wholesale prices within shorter periods of time so that they do not lag behind the development of the economy but, on the contrary, actively influence economic development in accordance with the plan. It is precisely the solution of this question that is among the basic problems being verified at present. The selected PEUs have been given the opportunity to request a change of wholesale prices when it appears to be necessary from the viewpoint of increasing the effect of wholesale prices on the effectiveness and quality of production or in cases when existing wholesale prices do not sufficiently stimulate the production of the planned range of products. The condition for price adjustments is, however, that they must not violate either the principle of price uniformity or the correctness of price relations to comparable or interchangable products. In addition the adjustments of wholesale prices carried out must positively influence the fulfillment of economic tasks in the follow-up stages of production or consumption in harmony with the intentions of the state plan or state budget.

Such changes can apply, at most, to PEUs or minus one percent of the PEUs entire production, while there must not be any increase in the level of wholesale prices in the sum for the respective ministry. Contingent upward adjustments must thus be compensated for by downward adjustments.

The more flexible changes of wholesale prices have their justification and will help to make prices a more effective instrument in developing the national economy and satisfying the needs of domestic and foreign consumers. It is true, however, that allowing such changes in a broader extent also presents some new problems. Among them is the question of solving the changed situation in the plans of consumers and suppliers with all their interdependence. The issue of evaluating the fulfillment of export plans, which will be positively or negatively influenced by such operative price changes, will also have to be thought out to the end.

NATIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES 1979 BUDGET

LD191400Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 10th meeting of the Czech National Council continued in Prague today in the presence of Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier. The deputies discussed and approved the state budget of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1979.

Lubos Lidicky reports: The state budget of the republic for next year is balanced. Both revenue and expenditure amount to Kcs 123 billion. Together with incomes of the national committees the budgetary system of the Czech Socialist Republic will have at its disposal a sum of Kcs 148 billion. In his report on the budget, the minister of finance, Jaroslav Tlapak, stressed that the budget puts the main stress on a higher growth of production, and intensification of the effectiveness and quality of all work, insuring the planned growth of living standards and consolidation of the life and social security of the population.

The tasks which stem from the budget are very demanding, but can be fulfilled, because in all spheres of the national economy there exist sufficient reserves to increase resources and raise economies in their utilization. Minister Tlapak pointed out in his address the fact that a pressing demand now and in the future is primarily an assertion of economies in the consumption of fuels, energy and imported raw materials. The economic utilization of imported raw materials is a factor which favorably influences not only the state budget but also the equalization of our balance of payments with foreign countries. Equally pressing is also an increase of effectiveness in investment construction.

Next year, for instance, on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic, investments amounting to Kcs 90 billion are planned. A saving in unfinished projects of a single day would result, in departments directed by the Czech Government, in a savings amounting to Kcs 310 million.

In spite of more complex external and internal economic conditions the budget next year, too, will insure a constant growth of living standards. This is borne out, for instance, by the figure that the incomes of the population will increase by 4 percent, and will amount to the total sum of almost Kcs 242 billion. The planned development of social consumption will absorb more than 52 percent of the total expenditure.

The government of the Czech Socialist Republic will continue next year to pay constant attention to the all-round development of Prague as well as of the North Bohemian region on which rests the main burden in securing fuel and energy for our national economy.

A total of 11 deputies spoke in the discussion on the republic's budget. It emerged from the extensive discussion that the proposed budget for 1979 enables a further development of our society, a further dynamic development of the economy, living standards and social security of the population. For that reason the deputies of the Czech Socialist Republic approved the budget. At the end of the 2-day meeting the deputies discussed and approved changes in the rules of procedure of the Czech National Council and heard a report on activities of its Presidium.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives CPCZ's Beno

LD191316Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for a friendly talk on Tuesday. Erich Honecker reciprocated the cordial fraternal greetings of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The talk, in which Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, also took part, centered on the mutual exchange of information on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress.

On the results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, Erich Honecker said that the stronger the position of the socialist community of states and the firmer their unity and solidarity and the more successful will be the joint peace initiatives. It was emphasized during the talk that the constant growth of the fighting strength of the Marxist-Leninist party, its close alliance with the working people and the standard of its managerial work are of great importance for the further progress of socialism. Frantisek Hamouz, ambassador of the CSSR in the GDR, was also present at the cordial meeting.

Receives Yugoslav, Togo Envoys

LD181740Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Today in Berlin Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Yugoslav Ambassador Djuro Jovic to receive his credentials: Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successful development of relations between the two parties and states and stressed the GDR's firm determination to develop further and to deepen this cooperation in the interest of both peoples, socialism and peace. The Yugoslav diplomat conveyed cordial greetings from Josip Broz Tito which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. On the same day Erich Honecker received the credentials of Koli Agbenozan Tettekpoe, ambassador of the Republic of Togo. The two men expressed the desire to develop cooperation between the GDR and Togo.

Congratulates Brezhnev on Lenin Order

LD192120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a state telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing the cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the people on Brezhnev's receiving the Lenin Order and the Golden Star medal. The telegram states, among other things: "We congratulate you with all our hearts on the recognition of your outstanding services, which are highly esteemed by communists and all progressive mankind, in developing and defending socialism and communism in the USSR, as well as in your untiring struggle for peace and social progress in the world. Please accept, dear Leonid Ilich, our most sincere good wishes for your responsible work in the interests of socialism and peace, for good health, creative power and your personal well-being."

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE GREETS KAMPUCHEAN UNITED FRONT

LD191952Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the GDR solidarity committee Kurt Seibt has sent a message of greetings to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. It describes the founding of the United Front as an "important event in the just struggle by the people of Kampuchea." It "continued the glorious, revolutionary traditions of the Kampuchean people and created the prerequisites for uniting increasingly wider sections of the Kampuchean people in the struggle for a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined Kampuchea."

The solidarity committee announced its support for the demands laid down in the statement of plans which are aimed at "a democratic development in your country, an independent and sovereign economic policy, the creation of a national culture related to the people and a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalinement."

FDJ, AFGHANISTAN SIGN FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD192246Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] An agreement was signed in Berlin today between the FDJ and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on friendship and cooperation. The document expresses the full agreement of both sides on all questions of the common struggle for peace and security, and against imperialism and neocolonialism. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, assured the guests that GDR youth would in the future continue their solidarity and support for Afghanistan in its struggle for revolutionary changes.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES GDR MINISTER

LD190310Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Maputo--Klaus Siebold, GDR minister of coal and power and chairman of the GDR side in the GDR-Mozambique joint economic committee, is paying a working visit to Mozambique. On Monday he was received by the president of the FRELIMO Central Committee and president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, for a talk during which they discussed the further development of bilateral economic cooperation.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES DRAFT BUDGET'S MAIN POINTS

LD151446Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR state budget plan for 1979 envisages state incomes of about M156 billion. GDR Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm, who today presented the budget bill in parliament, said that the main expenditure will be on social funds. In comparison with the past year social funds will increase by M2.7 billion to M48.9 billion. Compared with 1970 financial allocations for the improvement of housing conditions will be increased by a factor of three.

From 1971 to 1979 the total amount allocated for the maintenance of stable consumer prices and fares amounts to nearly M107 billion. In order to safeguard expenditure the enterprises and combines will have to transfer M88.4 billion to the state budget.

Minister Boehm said the targets expressed the fundamental aims of the plan: To bring about a high increase in the national income and for the end product to be shared through high achievements and high productivity, as well as a decisive improvement in the relationship between cost and results.

The bill on the 1979 budget was moved by Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm. A total of six deputies spoke in the ensuing discussion on both bills, which have been debated by 11 People's Chamber committees.

Spokesmen for all the parliamentary groups addressed the People's Chamber meeting on the two plan documents. Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave his approval to the drafts on behalf of the SED.

Then representatives of the following groups spoke: The DBD [Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany]; the CDU [Christian Democratic Union of Germany]; the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany]; and the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany].

Representatives of the FDGB, the DFD [Democratic Women's League], the FDJ and GDR cultural league also spoke. After 15 deputies had spoken in the debate on behalf of all the committees and parliamentary groups of the People's Chamber, the People's Chamber unanimously passed the 1979 economic plan and the 1979 budget into law.

The people's representatives also dealt at their eighth meeting with the consular treaties between the GDR and Ethiopia, Benin, the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands and Syria. The relevant bills were moved by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. They received the unanimous approval of the assembly.

The deputies thanked Karl Bettin for his meritorious work over many years as member of the Council of Ministers, and approved the motion to relieve him from his function for health reasons. Werner Buschmann was unanimously elected as member of the Council of Ministers.

In conclusion the Assembly confirmed Deputy Egon Winkelmann as member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

After the election of Werner Buschmann by the People's Chamber to membership of the Council of Ministers, he was appointed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the post of minister of light industry.

The press office passed on the information that Dr Karl Bettin had retired from this function at his own request for health reasons. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed to Dr Karl Bettin, who will assume a leading position in the sphere of science, thanks and appreciation for his many years of meritorious activity in the collective of the Council of Ministers.

NEUMANN DISCUSSES 1979 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD171648Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 1979 economic plan will, according to Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, be characterized above all by high production targets and the steadfast continuation of the social program adopted by the party. Speaking at the SED enterprise delegates conference at the Wittenberg Zellstoff-und Zellwollewerk today, Neumann also emphasized that the increase in national income had to be the main objective of all endeavors in enterprises. The Wittenberg Zellstoffwerk (cellulose enterprise), in this regard, is able to look back on a successful record for 1978. A new plant for the production of cellophane has been commissioned ahead of schedule, which has thus met a decisive task of the science and technology plan. Next year 500 tons of carbon disulphide will be produced in excess of the plan, which will mean a foreign currency savings of M225,000.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER APPROVES WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

LD151114Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At its meeting today the GDR People's Chamber approved a statement on the 23 November Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. The supreme representative of the GDR people welcomes the declaration adopted in Moscow and supports the appeal directed to the peoples and states of the world to use all their strength in order to maintain peace, mankind's most valuable possession, and to safeguard it permamently. "The Moscow initiative gives a clear and constructive reply to current, vital issues. It is orientated toward the steps needed to halt the arms race, which has been accelerated by NATO, to promote disarmament and to make detente irrevocable. It opens realistic opportunities for further improvement of the international political climate, gives fresh impetus to the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and other reactionary forces," says the statement. The new peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states indicates "where peace, international security and detente have their true home."

The call from Moscow to bring about a decisive change toward disarmament "corresponds with the vital interests of all peoples, for the safeguarding of which parliaments and parliamentarians bear a special responsibility," says the statement by the People's Chamber, and continues: "The GDR people and government will in the future, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, with all peace-loving and democratic forces, make its constructive contribution toward maintaining and strengthening peace and security. The GDR appeals to the parliaments of all states to increase their efforts so that peace may become the permanent factor in the coexistence of peoples."

DPA: GDR WRITER FRANK SCHOENE DEPORTED TO FRG

LD131740Y Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The GDR writer Frank Schoene has been deported to the Federal Republic. This was announced today in Berlin by the freedom and socialism protection committee. A few days ago Schoene was sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment for "agitation hostile to the state." Rainer Kunze, the international pen club and the German Writers' Union were among those who campaigned for him to be able to leave the country. He left on Tuesday. [passage indistinct] Schoene applied for an exit permit 2 years ago which was granted to him. It was retracted after he signed the resolution against Wolf Biermann's expulsion. He was arrested in June and sentenced recently.

MTI CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD191246Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 17 (MTI)--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports:

The Chinese mass media devote unusually much time and space to commenting on the announcement that Peking and Washington have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. With a curious logic JEN-MIN JIH-PAO underlines that China--which not so long ago considered the United States a hegemonist superpower--will, after normalization of the diplomatic ties, fight jointly with the United States "against small, global and regional hegemonism.

"Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, head of the United States' Peking liaison office, held a press conference on Sunday explaining there, among other things, that the visit last August of American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and of Chief National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski in May this year to Peking played an important part in preparing this settlement. The goal to bring about this normalization of diplomatic relations by first of January 1979, was set in September of this year, he said. However, owing to significant differences of opinion in the question of Taiwan they could only reach an agreement on December 15, that is, one day prior to the official announcement. The American diplomat explained also that the negotiating parties failed to square the contradiction which involves the United States' continued desire to supply Taiwan arms also after settlement of the diplomatic relations with China, so they simply put aside this problem. The ambassador announced also that Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping was scheduled to visit Washington on January 29--as officially worded by the Chinese Government: "To promote further development of the friendly ties of the two countries and peoples." The purpose of Teng's Washington visit was defined by the American President as "consultations of global issues."

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

ID191244Y Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--MAGYAR HIRLAP, the semi-official daily of the Hungarian Government, carries a brief commentary in its Tuesday edition on the question marks of the Chinese-American relations. It points out that "Jimmy Carter and Hua Kuo-feng evaluated in contradicting ways the importance of normalization of the ties between the People's Republic of China and the United States, the establishment of diplomatic relations."

"When the agreement was announced President Carter said," the commentary runs, "that the United States does not wish to use its relations with China against the Soviet Union, and that this development won't affect the SALT negotiations. In contrast to this Peking labels the settlement of the Chinese-American relations as success of the Chinese venture against the Soviet Union. At the international press conference, held to announce the new development, President Hua Kuo-feng--using an anti-Soviet Chinese terminology--declared that the establishment of the diplomatic relations 'has contributed to the anti-hegemony fight of the world's peoples'. Some people in the ruling circles of Washington intend to use the 'Chinese card' against the Soviet Union; however, the contradicting interpretation may forewarn the Carter administration as even American observers have developed the suspicion lately that the Peking leadership may bring out its 'American card' sooner...the statements of the Peking leaders also play a part in the fact that now the United States is inclined to subject the question of normalization of the Vietnamese-American relations to the developments in the Vietnamese-Cambodian ties, and in the diplomatic field Washington tends to favour the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship."

"Peking's flush of victory must bid caution in Washington. There is no doubt that the Chinese leaders will try to use their normalization of relations with the United States to back up their anti-Soviet policy. The American government cannot admit to be forced into an antagonistic conflict with the Soviet Union by China," stressed MAGYAR HIRLAP.

NEPSZAVA QUESTIONS PRC'S MOTIVES IN U.S. ACCORD

LD191248Y Budapest MTI in English 1935 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19, (MTI)--"There cannot be any objection to normalization. It is fully natural and right that, besides the ever increasing actual relations, the United States' Government should at last recognize, with a nearly 30-year delay, the historic reality: The existence of the Chinese People's Republic and to sanction this also by international law, by establishing diplomatic relations, as usual in international life." Writes the commentary on establishing diplomatic relations between China and America published in the Tuesday issue of NEPSZAVA. Referring to the Peking version of the event, the commentary points out:

"The problem is that the overdue international legal action is accompanied on Peking's part by overtones that suggest to be cautious. Chinese standpoints do not leave any doubt that they want to come out with the 'American card' in order to hinder the process of detente and in the interest of Peking's anti-Soviet goals. Also the extraordinary haste by which Peking had drawn up the agreement and abandoned a number of preconditions voiced earlier--like the stop of American arms supplies for Taiwan--implies the prime aim had been to put forward to Washington trump card before concluding the SALT talks. This was done obviously in the hope of presenting an obstacle in the way of a successful conclusion and last but not least with the aim of calling for an increased American and NATO support for the Chinese militarization programme."

"True, President Carter was quick at stating that the American-Chinese accord does not influence the development of Soviet-American relations. However, Peking probably has its own lurking motives, irrespective of the fact that policy-making personalities of the White House and the American State Department have committed themselves in public to improving continuously Soviet-American relations, to going on with the dialogue and signing the SALT agreement. Nevertheless, it is well-known in Peking that there are influential circles in Washington, too, which, with anti-Soviet and anti-detente objectives, are prone to playing out the 'Chinese card', like now (?this) 'card' is meant to manipulate within Peking," says the commentator.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE ADDRESSES SENIOR OFFICERS

LD192300Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 19, (MTI)--The senior officers of the Hungarian People's Army held a meeting at the Defense Ministry in Budapest on Tuesday. Army Gen Lajos Czinege, defence minister, briefed the participants about the results and experiences of the tasks carried out in the past year, and summed up the major jobs the commanders and soldiers of the People's Army of Hungary are facing in 1979. The meeting was also attended and addressed by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP CC. Present were also Sandor Racz, department head of the CC, and J.A. Naumenko, colonel general and representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty members' United Armed Forces.

HSWP CC OFFICIALS ADDRESS AGITATION, PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE

LD192350Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 18, (MTI)--The forthcoming tasks of party propaganda, agitation and information were the topic of a national conference held Tuesday at the HSWP CC headquarters. The participants, ideological secretaries of the capital's and the county party committees, several party committee secretaries, the leaders of educational directorates, the competent secretaries and department heads of the mass organizations, the editors-in-chief of the radio, television, nationwide dailies and weeklies, and senior journalists engaging in economic policy at various press organs, discussed at the meeting the tasks emerging from the December 6, 1978 resolution of the Central Committee. Imre Gyori, secretary of the CC, delivers a debate-provoking lecture on timely tasks in economic-political agitation, propaganda and information. The debate was addressed by Ferenc Havasi, CC secretary, and Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, closed the conference.

INDUSTRY MINISTER CALLS FOR INCREASED EFFORT TO CONSERVE ENERGY

LD191314Y Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 18, (MTI)--The pace of energy consumption has reduced somewhat in the recent years in Hungary, however our energy situation requires even greater economy with electricity, oil, gas and other fuels, said Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon at a press conference on Monday. He pointed out also that the pace of domestic production fails to cope with growing demands: This year the country could cover only 53 percent of the overall consumption from home resources--and had to import the remaining 47 percent. Next year the country will be even more dependent on foreign fuel. By taking advantage of the most obvious possibilities only the country's 184 major energy consumers managed to save 1,000 million forints worth of electric energy a year between them in the first years of the current plan term. By this year their efforts seem to have faded, whereas the situation would require the opposite from them.

In the current plan term, up to today, the enterprises have received a total of 1,100 million forints' state support for the purpose of investments which would help save energy. Their own financial means added, the affected companies have commenced the realization of 2,000 million forints' worth of energy saving investment projects, which are expected to result in a total yearly energy saving of 20 million dollars. Besides this there are also possibilities of substitute 130,000 tons of expensive fuel and heating oil with cheaper natural gas. The probes into energy wasting have revealed additional ways of cutting back on energy consumption. Their practical introduction is expected to start in 1979 and in 1980 partly from state and partly from enterprisal finances. These new investments are expected to return in five years on the average.

Principally the biggest consumers cannot reckon on more energy than this year next year either. Thus the growth of production must fully rely on more efficient energy management. For years heavy industry had been able to meet the country's energy carrier demand, and it has the task to go on covering the real requirements of the Hungarian national economy. It cannot, however, cope with over-coverage, cannot cover wastage. The country has long not introduced austerity measures, and no such moves are planned at present either, but should unfavourable conditions coincide, it may come to the restriction of some enterprises' production, which though would not affect private households, these too can do a lot for a better economy with expensive energy. Energy saving is consequently the whole society's affair, said the minister.

ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS REPORTED

Warsaw Comments

LD192220Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Maciej Slotwinski reports from New York:

Americans are still experiencing the shock of Friday, when President Carter declared that the United States was entering into full diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic and to some degree turning its back on its previous ally, Taiwan.

Passing over the fact that many Americans fundamentally condemn this step--Senator Goldwater, for example, wants to take the President to court--many Americans, including politicians, also condemn the fact that the Peking negotiations were kept secret, and condemn the taking of this step without any kind of cooperation with Congress.

Meanwhile, President Carter--as is being stated in Washington--undeterred by criticism, is taking steps to change the law which limits trade with China. This is an opportunity to draw attention to the fact that the Soviet Union accepted the United States' entering into full diplomatic relations with China as, in a way, the natural course of things; warning, however, through its spokesmen, that the situation would look completely different if the United States and the West generally were to begin to arm China and take advantage of the so-called "Chinese card" in actions against the Soviet Union.

Press Comments

LD201118Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[From the press review on U.S.-PRC relations]

[Text] The process initiated by China's return to the U.N. in 1971 and Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972, called the process of normalization of relations, came to an end. This is undoubtedly a significant event even though its assessment cannot be unequivocal, wrote Dziennik Ludowy in connection with the announced establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. scheduled on January first, 1979.

The fact of establishing American-Chinese relations is nothing surprising by itself. The Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries have consistently struggled, since the moment of setting up the Chinese People's Republic, for its international recognition. And it was many years ago that most states assumed that normal relations in the world have to take account of participation in them of the state inhabited by one fourth of the world's population.

What did surprise was that the U.S. waited so long with its decision. They decided on the normalization only after the Maoist authorities of the country recognized their natural allies as enemies and started to pursue a policy threatening peaceful stabilization in the world.

Commenting on the great power policy pursued by China towards Vietnam, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote among other things:

Although it was becoming ever more evident that the mounting of the Hoa affair, accompanied by the intensification of Cambodian aggressive actions along its southern frontier, was in fact an instrument of implementing Chinese long-term strategy aimed at making the SRV subservient to it, Vietnam had many a time proposed China as well as Cambodia to regulate all conflicts at a conference table. However, Cambodia rejected these proposals.

China has proven that it pursues a policy of hegemonism and great power in South-East Asia to which the socialist, united and independent Vietnam is a great obstacle.

'Favorable' Soviet Reaction Explained

LD201027Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter said in an interview for American television that the Soviet Union has reacted favorably to the establishing of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and according to him this decision will have no adverse effect on the progress of the SALT negotiations.

It is necessary to stress that the favorable Soviet attitude to the establishing of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations is a result of the general precepts of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which has as its supreme aim cooperation among and peaceful coexistence of states of differing social and political systems.

POLITBURO SESSION DISCUSSES NEW ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL SYSTEM

LD191938Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec, PAP--The PUWP CC Political Bureau examined at its session here today directions of work aiming at further improvement of the new economic-financial system in Polish enterprises.

New decisions envisage further simplification of the financial system of enterprises and economic organizations.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau has ruled out that in 1979 the new economic-financial system be introduced in economic organizations concerned with home trade and embrace the entire building and building materials industry.

The Political Bureau has also recommended that principles of such systems be prepared for small-size manufacture in order to ensure to it flexibility and independence of activity.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH LESOTHO

LD192320Y Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec, PAP--The governments of the Polish People's Republic and of the Kingdom of Lesotho today decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the aim to develop mutual friendship and fruitful cooperation. The sides agreed that their relations would be based on the principles of friendship, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantages.

JAROSZEWICZ SPEAKS AT FAMILY COUNCIL INAUGURAL MEETING

LD192331Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec, PAP--An inaugural meeting of the Council for Family Questions at the Council of Ministers was held today.

The new body was called into being on the initiative of the PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek and is headed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Opening the session Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said that formation of the council is an expression of the importance that the party and state attach to the development and consolidation of family.

The task of the council is to inspire and coordinate works connected with the comprehensive problematique of family, its needs and living standards. It will investigate the efficiency and possible modifications of the currently used forms of material, legal and educational assistance. The decisions concerning the social policy will depend on the correctness and profoundness of these studies.

The adopted plan of the council's activity for the years 1979-1980 provides for evaluation of such questions as the state of scientific research on the Polish family, the economic situation of large families, preparation by school for life in family, as well as social problems, women's social and health problems, and those of families and children in the urban and rural communities.

It has been decided that in connection with proclaiming the year of 1979 as the international year of the child, the nearest meeting of the council will be devoted to the situation of children in Poland, the state of their health, and the system of care over the child outside family.

LUKASZEWICZ IZVESTIYA ARTICLE CITES PARTY PROGRESS

LD200917Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: "Following the Path of Struggle and Achievements: Significant Events in the History of the Polish Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--History is a great teacher. But only if its lessons and experience are utilized in the people's interests. The PZPR attaches great importance to educating the historical consciousness of the people and particularly of the younger generation, which was born and grew up in a socialist Poland.

Significant historical dates which are widely celebrated in our country are an appreciable stimulus for the deepening of this work. There has been the anniversary of Great October, the 60th anniversary of the restoration of Poland's state independence celebrated last November and, finally, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Poland, the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement and the creation of the PZPR which are being celebrated now, in December.

Under the PZPR's leadership fundamental socialist transformations which eliminated Poland's economic backwardness and transformed it into a state with a new social and political makeup and with a modern economic, scientific and cultural potential have been implemented in the country.

As a result of the creation of a mighty industry, Poland has been transformed into a dynamically developing industrial state in the lifetime of a single generation. The revolution in the sphere of education, broad access to cultural values and the development of science--all this has resulted in the deepening of socialist national consciouness. The moral and political unity of the nation rallied in the front of national unity, under the leadership of the PZPR, has strengthened.

At the seventh PZPR Congress Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said: "Ardent love for the motherland is expressed in socialism. Our people are known for their patriotism which has been corroborated by tremendous sacrifices. Today patriotism is expressed in love for the socialist homeland which has changed the fate of the people, has guaranteed them a new, dignified life and has opened up broad prospects."

The country has begun to develop particularly rapidly in the seventies. Following the socioeconomic development strategy formulated at the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses, Poland has embarked on the stage of building a developed socialist society. This stage is characterized by the high degree of the country's industrialization, by the acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress, and by a considerable rise in the people's living standards.

Modern Poland, traveling the path of progress in alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries, is a firm link in the socialist community, the community of states united by a commonality of goals and ideals. This was again reasserted by the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow in late November at the Political Consultative Committee conference. The leaders of the fraternal parties and countries stressed the socialist states' determination to continue the consistent struggle for peace and for the freedom and independence of the peoples' for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, and for the consolidation of detente, and their readiness to oppose any attempts to whip up tension in Europe and throughout the world.

Reborn 34 years as a genuine people's state, Poland has consolidated its sovereignty, and its prestige in the international arena has grown. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries, People's Poland is implementing an internationalist policy which accords with the interests of the entire socialist community and strengthens its positions in the world arena.

Speaking at the Seventh PZPR Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke of the continuity of revolutionary traditions: "They are expressed in the combat unity of our parties, in the firm political alliance of our states, in the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples." The firmness of our alliance and indestructibility of our friendship have been tested by history. Marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Poland and the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, we think back to the heroic days of revolutionary class battles, to the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors, to the historic achievements of recent decades which have transformed the face of the country. At all history's turning points Polish communists have defined the idea of class and national alliance with the great land of the Soviets. From this fundamental idea flows the people's conviction that Poland's future is forever linked with socialism--the guarantee of its national independence and dynamic all-round development.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL BUREAU

AU191906Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec, AGERPRES--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the National Council of the Working People, chaired on Tuesday afternoon the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Working People.

The Executive Bureau examined the documents to be debated and approved by the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working people to take place on December 20, 1978: The report on the way in which the collective management bodies of industrial centrals and enterprises carry on their activity; the report concerning the pledges of overfulfilling the 1979 plan of industrial production; the plan of action regarding the organization and proceeding of the general meetings of the working people in the January-February 1979 period; proposals concerning the organization of socialist emulation in 1979; wider application of the shorter work-week programme in 1979; the bill regarding the obligation of the working staff in responsible offices to declare the goods of value privately owned; the working plan of the National Council of the Working People in industry, construction and transport for the December 1978-December 1979 period.

RCP SENDS GREETINGS TO POLISH PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151011Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec, AGERPRES--The CC of the RCP sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Polish Communist Party and the 30th anniversary of the Polish United Workers' Party.

In the years elapsed since its creation, the message reads, the party of the Polish communists has organized and led the struggle of the working class, of the democratic and patriotic forces against exploitation and oppression, for safeguarding the democratic liberties, the vital interests of the people, for national indepenuence, for the country's liberation from the fascist yoke, for carrying through the revolution and for building the new socialist system in the Polish People's Republic.

The Romanian communists, the entire Romanian people follow with keen interest and wholeheartedly rejoice at the remarkable successes recorded by the working people of Poland under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party in attaining the objectives of the seventh congress of the party, in developing the economy, science and culture, in steadily raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people, in building the developed socialist society.

We express our conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic--which rose onto a new, superior stage--will further develop in the interest of the Romanian and Polish peoples of peace and socialism in the world.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY PRAISES U.S.-CHINESE RELATIONS

AU200942Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

["An Outstanding Event Promoting Peaceful Coexistence and International Understanding"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec, AGERPRES--Diplomatic relations were established between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A.--an outstanding event in the normalization of inter-state relations, in the removal of artificial barriers among nations, in bringing the peoples closer to one another and strengthening their cooperation, in the service of peace and detente, SCINTEIA stresses.

In an editorial published in its December 20 issue, the Romanian daily emphasizes:

The decision was received with keen interest by world public opinion, it had a broad international echo. Indeed, after the socialist revolution triumphed and the People's Republic of China was established, the imperialist circles pursued a policy of isolation of People's China, refusing to recognize it-as they had done with other socialist countries--a line that was part and parcel of the "cold war" policy. However, realities in the past three decades showed, in that case too, that historical development cannot be fettered. Eventually, the People's Republic of China was recognized by the states of the world, it was given its due place at the United Nations' Organization, and has been playing an ever more active part in international life.

Under the circumstances, the mutual non-recognition of the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A., two of the greatest states of the world, was an abnormal situation, an increasingly more flagrant anachronism in international life. A major step to removing it, to normalizing relations between the Chinese and the American peoples was the 1972 visit to People's China of President Nixon and the Shanghai communique.

The Romanian daily goes on to show that attention is called by the general principles laid down in the joint communique and the official statements made by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Jimmy Carter when the decision was made for diplomatic relations to be established between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng showed that the act "will help the peace and stability in Asia and all the world over" and that "the normalization of the relations between China and the United States pursues no other aim than the promotion of peace." It should also be pointed out that the joint communique specifies that the U.S. A. recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legal government of China, that there is one China only, and that Taiwan is part of it. A statement of the U.S. Government also says that diplomatic relations with Taiwan are to be discontinued by the U.S.A. starting January 1, 1979, that the U.S.-Taiwan military treaty is to be terminated and that all U.S. military staff are to be withdrawn from Taiwan.

Public opinion in Romania considers diplomatic relations established between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A. as something normal, as something meeting the imperative demands of international life, the interest of the affirmation of peaceful coexistence and promotion of detente worldwide. As is known, Romania has firmly worked for the normalization and development of the relations among all states, whatever their social system, considering this a major requirement for international understanding, detente and security.

Romania is convinced that the diplomatic relations established between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A. will help strengthening the course toward detente, serving the general interests of world peace and security. In this spirit--just as world public opinion at large--the Romanian people hopes that this event will provide an impetus to the normalization of the relations among states, the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind today. In this framework, it is hoped that the Soviet-American SALT II should conclude successfully, as another considers, it is understandable that the normalization of the relations between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A., the development of the relations among all the states should make a real, effective contribution to the general effort to halt the arms race and pass on to specific disarmament measures, to build a new world economic order, strengthen peace and security all over the world.

It is in the interest of mankind for a climate of confidence and peaceful cooperation to be established among all the nations, for all the factors preventing the firm continuation of the course of detente to be removed, for the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and mutual respect among all the states and peoples to be firmly promoted in the world today.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU191218Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

["Development of Friendship and Multilateral Collaboration With all Socialist Countries"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec, AGERPRES--SCINTEIA carries under the above headline an extensive commentary in its December 19 issue, highlighting that the continuous development of the friendship, solidarity and multilateral collaboration with all socialist countries is an essential feature of the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. This orientation, clearly defined in the programme of the Romanian Communist Party, in the decisions of the eleventh congress, in all documents on foreign affairs of the R.C.P. and Romanian state, most vigorous emphasized in the speeches and expositions of President Nicolae Ceausescu, springs from Romania's deep conviction that the unity and collaboration with all socialist countries is an important factor of the success in the construction of the new system in each country and equally an essential element of unity of all world forces of peace and social progress.

The newspaper then quotes a statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu in which the R.C.P. general secretary, head of the Romanian State, reasserts this fundamental political orientation, also expressing his firm conviction that it is both possible and necessary that the divergencies be overcome, just as certain misunderstandings existing between some socialist countries, their ever closer collaboration be ensured and, in this way, the ever stronger affirmation of the prestige of socialism in the world, the heightening of the peoples' confidence among peoples, of equal collaboration, can open the way to national and social liberation of each nation.

The leading organ of the R.C.P. further reads: Firmly acting for the expansion and deepening of the relations in all spheres with and among all socialist countries, Romania considers that one should start out from the big diversity of conditions in which the new system is being built--a diversity determined by the differing stages from which the socialist states started as also their present stages, from their historical traditions and specific national peculiarities.

It is obvious that this big variety of conditions calls for the creative application of the general laws of scientific socialism to each country's conditions, the adoption of concrete forms and modalities of socialist construction, of resolution of the problems of societal development in harmony with the conditions and interests of each people. At the same time, because of this diversity, some differences of opinions arise, as a quite natural phenomenon, as to a number of questions and phenomena of world socio-political development, of international life. The capacity of each party to give adequate answers to the specific problems, to contribute to the settlement of the big contemporary issues is an expression of the might and maturity of the communist and workers' parties.

That is why the existence of the differences of views must in no way be exaggerated or dramatized, amplified or considered as a harmful phenomenon. The more so, the differences of views on one question or another must in no way affect the collaboration, solidarity, friendship among the socialist countries. What should be given priority is what unites the socialist countries and is fundamental--the common system, the supreme goals of socialism and communism, the ideology of the dialectical and historical materialism. It is necessary in this respect [words indistinct] of stands and interpretation be discussed [words indistinct] mutual esteem and [words indistinct] receptivity to the opinions of the others. Life, experience demonstrate that the observance of this demand is of fundamental importance for the continued strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration of the socialist countries, for the general struggle devoted to the cause of social progress and peace in the world.

The growing economic, social and political might of each socialist country is of essential importance for the growth of the general might of socialism, for enhancing its influence and prestige worldwide. At the same time, the multilateral collaboration among the countries building the new system is an important factor of speeding up the socialist construction, the progress and thriving of each country.

Underlying this collaboration should be the new principles of relations among states. In flat opposition with the relations imposed by imperialism, grounded on inequality, on the weak being dominated and oppressed by the strong, the socialist countries are called upon to strongly affirm relations grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual regard and esteem, sovereignty, independence and non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and reciprocal comradely assistence--principles which mirror the ideals of social justice and equity, of independence and dignity characteristic of socialism. The declaration of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty, adopted by the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee pointed out on good reason that under the current conditions, when imperialism keeps promoting the policy of domination, oppression and inequality, the affirmation of a new type of international relations, the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries acquire a special importance.

It is precisely this way that the interests of each people building the new system are most successfully secured, the document stresses, the authority of socialism in the world grows permanently, the role of the socialist countries increases in actuating the renewing changes in international life, the deepening of detente and consolidation of peace.

Of outstanding importance is the intensification in this spirit of the collaboration of all socialist countries in the fight for peace, detente, disarmament and security internationally. Peace, disarmament, security have always been supreme targets of communists, noble goals that pervaded all over the activity of the working-class movement, of the communist parties--firm campaigners for mankind to be freed of wars, for the building of a world of peace, without weapons and armed confrontations. The more so have the socialist countries today a decisive role in the consolidation of the course toward detente and in the firm advancement toward the fundamental target--security, disarmament and peoples' peace.

All efforts of socialist countries on this line, all initiatives toward the cessation of the arms race, toward freeing the peoples of the ghost of threats and of the burden of military expenditures enjoy broadest international reverberation, enhance still more the prestige of socialism, contribute to the broad mobilization of the peoples in the fight for strengthening the peace. The peoples will thus see in the socialist countries the advanced conscience of contemporaneity, a reliable support, a bright example of devotion to the supreme interests of progress and peace in the world.

It is in this spirit that Romania has understood to develop consistently and firmly her links of friendship, multilateral collaboration and solidarity with all countries building the new system.

In her capacity as a CMEA member, Romania participates in the activity of this organization, makes her contribution to the implementation of the objectives of the "complex programme", to the carrying through of the special long-term programmes of collaboration, in the interest of each country's speeded up development, of evening up their economic development levels. At the same time, Romania develops her links of economic collaboration with all socialist countries.

Romania amplifies the political, technico-scientific collaboration, the collaboration in culture and the arts with all peoples building the new system. She develops the swap of experience in the socialist construction, in most varied domains of activity, works for a broadest information of public opinion in our countries, the construction of the new system, in the interest of an ever better mutual acquaintance, of strenthening the collaboration and friendship of the peoples of all socialist countries. Likewise, Romania develops broad collaboration with the socialist countries in the international arena, for the constructive settlement of the big issues facing mankind in the interest of peace, to the benefit of all peoples.

Life itself has permanently confirmed the correctness of this policy steadfastly promoted by the Romanian party and state. As President Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly stressed, the R.C.P. and the Romanian state will promote consistently in the future too, this fundamental orientation, being unflinchingly convinced that this serves the interests of the Romanian people, of the other peoples building socialism, the strengthening of their unity, the increasing might of socialism in general, its growing role and contribution to the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

AGERPRES VIEWS ROMANIAN UN STAND ON DISARMAMENT

AU190918Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

["Romania--Member of All UN Bodies for Disarmament"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec, AGERPRES--Among the 40 resolutions adopted by the current UN General Assembly session of disarmament matters, a special place is held by that sponsored by Romania under which the proposals advanced to the newly created bodies for examination. The list of these proposals gives a prominent place to the resolution of the C.C. of the R.C.P. and the proposals advanced at the special session by the prime minister of Romania from President Nicolae Ceausescu's instruction.

Campaigning all along the session, alongside other states, for the decisions and recommendations of the special session to be translated into actual disarmament measures, Romania was among the sponsors of the main resolutions endorsed, was a cosponsor of 16 resolutions, voted for all resolutions endorsed, being inspired by the wish to encourage also the searchings of other states.

Romania's positions and proposals were expressed in documents endorsed by the assembly. We mention those related to the priority of nuclear disarmament, the lessening of the danger of war, the strengthening of the security of the non-nuclear states, not to locate nuclear weapons where they do not exist and not to use nuclear weapons.

Wide reverberation was stirred by Romania's proposals and arguments in favour of cutting down the military budgets as a measure of checking the arms race, and of socio-economic development of the peoples.

As an expression of the recognition of her contribution to the cause of disarmament, Romania was elected member on all UN bodies for disarmament, where she keeps promoting her advanced conception of general and complete disarmament being operated under strict international control.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER--Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of domestic trade, received Emil Vicen, Slovak deputy trade minister, and Jaroslav Blajek, Czechoslovak deputy trade minister. They discussed matters pertaining to further developing cooperation and the exchange of consumer goods between the ministries of domestic trade of Romania and the CSSR. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-POLISH PROTOCOL--A protocol was signed in Warsaw on 9 December on direct exchange of consumer goods for 1979 between the Ministry of Domestic Trade of Romania and the corresponding Polish ministry. An approximate 30 percent increase in the exchange of these goods is envisaged as compared to the current year. Adam Kowalik, Polish minister of domestic trade and services, received Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 78 p 6 AU]

ALUMINUM PLANT--Bucharest, 13 Dec, AGERPRES--A new plant with an annual capacity of 25,000 tons of calcinated alumina started producing at the speciality enterprise of Oradea. Consequently, the output of the first enterprise supplying raw material for the production of the Romanian aluminum reaches thus 240,000 tons. Five years ago, a second alumina producing plant was put into operation at Tulcea. It is the biggest enterprise of its kind in Romania processing annually 600,000 tons of bauxite. In the 13 years since Romania joined the white metal producing countries, the bauxite processing capacity grew four times. The aluminum electrolysis capacity developed at the same rate at the Slatina enterprise, the dynamics of the production recorded in that period--20.4 per cent--being unique in the world. Having at present an annual 200,000 ton output, Romania ranks the sixth in Europe and the 12th in the world alongside countries with a tradition in this field. By the end of the current five-year plan, Romania's aluminum output will reach 260,000 tons due to the finalization of other investment works. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU]

MORE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

POLITIKA Comments

AU191554Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Dragoslav Rancic report]

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 December--One of the greatest remnants of World War II and the cold war and one of the greatest historical absurdities of the twentieth century has been overcome after nearly 3 decades: The PRC and the United States have agreed to normalize their relations as of 1 January next year.

The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations--which Chairman Hua Kuo-feng read today in a highly dignified manner and with pronounced satisfaction in the Chinese parliament building at his first press conference since he assumed party leadership--defines that "the United States recognizes the PRC Government as the sole legal government of China."

The communique on normalization of relations with the United States and Hua Kuo-feng's replies at the press conference, which the Chinese information media reported with record speed, have been received by the Chinese public and by ordinary people with unconcealed satisfaction and pride because this is a great diplomatic success for the country and brings new hopes for the future.

End of Polarization Between Superpowers

Nearly 3 full decades after its founding, the PRC has finally taken the place it deserves, both for its size and for its enormous contribution to shaping this world and to more democratic international relations.

This has not only put right a great historical injustice towards a nation making up almost a quarter of the world's population, but has also laid the basis for a new kind of relations among superpowers. By winning the status of an equal partner among the greatest powers, China has also indicated a definite end to the policy of polarization between superpowers. The world has long since ceased to appear as it once did. This change is now epitomized in the full respect for China's international position, together with the fall of the last anachronistic barrier.

With China's increased activity in the international arena, this large country's responsibility in shaping world policy has also increased. The former style of negating the policy and actions of countries that were unfavorably inclined toward China, a negation without any clear explanation--something which, in fact, reflected China's insufficient readiness to participate in international affairs, and perhaps was the result of its being captive to its own ideological mistakes--has evolved in recent years in China's determination to seek broader support for its positions, and not only to proclaim them. The opportunity for a broader dialog with the United States under the new normalized circumstances also means for both sides a broader confrontation with realities and a greater mutual influence.

The normalization of relations--this is the second assumption of observers--will also reflect significantly on China's domestic life. Directed toward modernizing their country and ready to follow the most up-to-date technological achievements, the Chinese with justification expect the conclusion of great economic transactions with the Americans.

The manner in which the event was presented to the public also indicates, by all indications, a change in the Chinese system of information. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave his first public declaration the character of a press conference, just as the late Chou En-lai knew how to do in the period before the Cultural Revolution. Hopes have now increased among foreign correspondents, who were frequently driven to despair by the past system of information in China, that the high officials will take a more democratic attitude toward the press.

The long applause which greeted the Chinese leader undoubtedly also contained these wishes.

TANJUG Views Normalization Path

LD192152Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG)--The decision of Peking and Washington to normalize their relations should be welcomed as a contribution to peaceful coexistence among nations.

In many respects, the normalization of Sino-American relations transcends the boundaries of diplomatic relations established between the two countries. For, the Sino-American agreement also marks the end of a period known as that of isolation of the People's Republic of China. Thereby this large country--China's population now makes up nearly one quarter of mankind--has at last gained the necessary conditions to participate in world affairs on an equal footing.

This fact is of great importance to the totally of international relations. The confidence expressed in the joint Sino-American communique that the normalization of relations between the two countries contributes to the cause of peace in Asia and the world, should be viewed in this light.

After almost thirty years, the United States has recognized the fact that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government of this large country. It will be noted that the United States broke off diplomatic relations with China already in 1949, right after the victory of the Chinese revolution, thus refusing to recognize not only the legitimacy but also the very existence of the newly-established socialist state.

The road to rapprochement between the two countries was long and often thorny. The "thaw" began with the "ping-pong diplomacy", i.e. the visit to China by a U.S. ping-pong team in 1970, shortly after the U.S. embargo on trade with China had in part been lifted by the then President Nixon. This was followed by a secret trip to Peking in July 1971 of Nixon's close aide Kissinger, and President Nixon's visit to China in February 1972.

Following three more trips by Kissinger and the opening in Peking and Washington of each other's "liaison missions", President Ford visited China in 1975. Already next year, Peking was again visited by Richard Nixon--at that time no longer President of the United States. Also in 1976, both Ford and Carter, in their televised election speeches seen by many millions of spectators pledged efforts to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. Consequently, already in 1976 this question became so important to ordinary American citizens, that both presidential candidates had to include it in their election speeches. This point was explained by President Carter soon after the election when he said: "China is a key to peace in the world".

This was followed by visits to Peking of a number of high-ranking American officials--Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, James Schlesinger and others. Late last October, Teng Hsiao-ping set three conditions for the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations: Abolition of the United States-Taiwan alliance agreement, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Taiwan, and severance of the United States' diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Finally, four days ago, China and the United States published an announcement informing the world about the establishment on New Year Day 1979 of diplomatic relations between them.

This is an encouraging sign for the coming year, at least so far as concerns the maintenance of peace in the present-day world, much encumbered with so many problems.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON OPEC'S PLANNED OIL PRICE INCREASES

AU192115Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] The decision of the 13 OPEC countries to increase crude oil prices in four stages next year by a total of 14.5 percent has evoked rather sharp reaction among the Western developed countries. The official U.S. representatives have expressed their regret over this decision, considering it unjustified. At the same time the United States charges the OPEC countries with the responsibility for the consequences of increased oil prices for developing countries. Japan, West Germany and other Western developed countries also express regret over the oil price increase, and warn that this increase will slow down their own recovery and the recovery of the world economy. Dragan Colovic comments:

What is noticeable in the first reaction in Western developed countries is that the 14.5 percent increase in oil prices is greater than expected, and that it has caused surprise. All these countries have miscalculated, and it now appears that next year they will have to allot considerably larger amounts of dollars for their oil imports than they planned. However, even though they have retained the dollar as their means of accounting, the OPEC countries have made a serious threat that their further behavior as regards oil prices will depend on the behavior of the dollar. If the dollar declines noticeably during the next year, OPEC will adopt a decision on yet another increase in oil prices. It is obvious that this is a question of pressure on the Western developed countries, primarily the United States, to do considerably more for the stabilization of the dollar.

But it seems that it is not only a question of this. The fact is that the Middle East situation and the situation in the peace talks between Egypt and Israel cannot be excluded from all this. Since the efforts of President Carter on the eve of the OPEC Abu Dhabi meeting to convince Israel to be more willing to make concessions had failed, the OPEC countries, within which the Arab oil producing countries play a decisive role, decided in favor of a relatively greater and even unexpected increase in oil prices. Nevertheless, the OPEC countries have given Carter a chance to rectify all this and to try to convince Israel to adopt a more yielding stance during the first quarter of next year, during which, according to the decision made in Abu Dhabi, oil prices will increase by only five percent. In the event that Israel's behavior changes during this period, the United States would apparently be able to anticipate that a further weakening of the dollar and inflation would not be the decisive criteria for a possible new increase of prices, which the OPEC countries have announced in this event. Of course, if Israel were less unyielding, the United States and its Western allies would face only a five percent increase in prices envisaged for the first stage, whereas the increases for the second, third and fourth stages could possibly by postponed.

This is the best possible combination in which no one believes now in view of the state of the peace talks between Israel and Egypt, but which also no one excludes. What is essential in all this is the fact that the links between the economic and political factors are interwoven to such an extent that they can be considered only jointly.

ENERGY COMMITTEE CALLS FOR CONSERVATION PROGRAM

LD191456Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 19 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's energy policy must take on a long-term character and be based as much as possible, for at least twenty years to come, on domestic energy resources. If not, even 2,000 million dollars will not suffice to cover crude oil imports, the projection for within two year's time already or 1981 at the latest, it has been underlined at the session of the Yugoslav Committee for Energy and Industry in discussing 1979 crude oil imports in the light of the recent decision of the major oil producers to raise the prices of crude oil by 15 percent.

The reasons must be pinpointed as soon as possible for Yugoslavia to be planning import of about 2.5 million tons of oil more next year than in 1978, a projection excluding finished derivates. It is known now that a barrel of imported crude oil will cost 14.60 dollars next year instead of this year's 12.70 dollars, it was cautioned at this session.

Yugoslav energy experts and those responsible for the nation's energy policy point out that its energy policy adopted four years ago must be strictly adhered to. In other words, prospecting for new coal deposits, oil wells and natural gas, oil shale and uranium deposits must be intensified, and the use of the available power potential of Yugoslavia's hydro-power plants strictly measured.

Stocktaking of Yugoslavia's mineral resources is far from completed. For instance, foreign partners show interest in Yugoslav lignite, but Yugoslavia, too, needs it in view of the possibility of processing it into various forms of energy.

A three-directional way out of the present energy crisis is at present seen: Saving and rationalized consumption, energy imports restricted within reasonable balance-of-payments limits, and a more open door to domestic coal, neglected for years now.

SECOND LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS 19 DEC

TANJUG's Stanic Previews Session

AU190925Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Commentary by TANJUG editor Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Tomorrow in Belgrade the LCY Central Committee will hold its second session, at which it is expected to adopt the rules of procedure on the organization and method of work of the Central Committee and analyze the current questions of the domestic and international situations. In this connection we publish the following excerpts from a commentary by Slavko Stanic, responsible editor of the TANJUG domestic political affairs editorial office:

The positive results achieved in the first 3 years of the medium-term plan of economic development, a certain turn toward an improvement of the balance of payments and the foreign trade balance, the increase in employment and a higher quality of economic operations characterize the year which will soon be behind us. However, in our democratic socialist self-managing society, results depend almost completely on the extent to which the League of Communists and the workers class as a whole are offensive in clearing the ground for new social actions to make it possible for us to move closer step by step to the long-term aim of making the worker the complete master of the conditions and results of work. And for this reason every critical analysis of social practices, decisions or measures in fact represents an intensification of the offensive toward the realization of the proclaimed economic and social relations which have been accepted as the policy and strategy of development of our community.

It is in this context that tomorrow's LCY Central Committee plenum, which will discuss certain current policy questions, must be considered. At the conclusion of a year, which has been rich in many respects, it is necessary to see where additional efforts should be directed to overcome--as quickly and as painlessly as possible--the old material and social relations which manifest themselves through the simple and expanded reproduction of various interests. How this general common interest will be fulfilled as efficiently and quickly as possible at this stage of our development will primarily depend on the ability of the workers class to more quickly and completely constitute itself as the authority; this is the main and long-term task and aim of the League of Communists, which is not some kind of proprietor of the interests of the workers class but rather its ideological-political vanguard.

Within this framework the League of Communists must not be satisfied in its action with the first results of the constitutional and legal transformation of the associated labor and the society in general. In the last few months President Tito has spoken on several occasions, and especially at the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, about the attempts of the technobureaucratic and political bureaucrats [as heard] to water down the essence of the principles on which the self-managing associated labor and its power must be based. This has also been a topic on the agendas of the sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the republican and provincial presidiums of the League of Communists, which, proceeding from the information on the weakening of the material position of the associated labor and especially of the reproductive and accumulative capability of the economy, also analyzed some other, only seemingly sporadic, phenomena in our very dynamic general development.

The occurrences of politicizing of the partial or special interests, which are promoted by the political bureaucrats, who at times would also like to have the deep cashboxes of the alienated surplus labor, perhaps deserve a critical analysis more than any other occurrences. Defending their monopolistic positions, the political bureaucrats--with their demagogic statements--can only introduce conflict to the associated labor, which is vitally interested in organizing itself and integrating across the boundaries of sociopolitical communities. But, by socializing the income on behalf of and bypassing those who create it, the bureaucrats provide certain conditions for the appearance of various forms of egoism and also economic nationalism. And this is the easiest way to jeopardize socialist self-management's main postulates that work, and the results of work, determine the material and social position of man on the basis of equal rights and responsibilities.

Mikulic Opens Session

LD191150Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0809 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The second session of the LCY Central Committee began at 0800 today in the Great Hall of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Today's session, which was opened by Branko Mikulic, will discuss topical questions of the internal and international situation. An introductory report will be delivered by members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Vladimir Bakarci. The second session will also adopt standing orders on the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee and the program of work for 1979.

Bakali Speaks on Albanian Attacks

LD192358Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG)--A number of new and very harsh attacks on Yugoslavia have been made lately by most responsible leaders of Albania, said Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Yugoslav autonomous province inhabited by over one million members of Albanian nationality, at today's session in Belgrade of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

We think that these latest brutal attacks by Albanian leaders can nourish the expectations and aspirations of those reactionary forces in the world, who are interested in threatening the stability and independence of Yugoslavia, Bakali stated.

However, he said, Albania too is threatened by these same forces.

The fact is that the interdependence between the Yugoslav and Albanian security and independence has often been stressed by Albanian leaders themselves, Bakali said.

But notwithstanding all these harsh attacks by the Albanian leadership--which probably stem from internal needs of the Albanian system and ideology--Yugoslavia stands constantly by its principled positions of further development of cooperation with Albania, on the basis of equality and further development of good-neighbourly relations.

The Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia will continue being an active factor in enriching Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation and at the same time one vigorously opposed to any onslaught on socialist self-management Yugoslavia, concluded Bakali.

New Program Adopted

LD200004Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG)--A new programme for the Central Committee was approved at today's session of this body of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). The programme provides for more frequent Central Committee sessions, preceded by wide consultations with party membership.

These sessions, said LCY Presidency presiding member Branko Mikulic, will chart LCY action in implementing adopted policy.

Next year, according to the programme, the Central Committee will focus on the struggle for further self-management development, the reinforcement of LCY unity, and the role of the LCY as the vanguard of the working class and the leading political force in society.

Mikulic noted the need for consistent observance of the principle of reelection, or rotation, at all political, state, and other levels. Experience has shown that this will expand the cadre basis, enabling more and more people to discharge responsible duties.

However, Mikulic added, it is illusory to believe that the simple implementation of a one-year-term of office will alone ensure the power of the working class, the further strengthening of socialist self-management relationships is also an imperative.

MORE ON VISIT OF SOLEMENTSEV-LED RSFSR DELEGATION

Visits Car Factory

LD192154Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kragujevac, December 19 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR), led by Mikhail S. Solomentsev, Soviet Communist Party Politbureau candidate member and RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman, today visited the city of Kragujevac and the Orvena Zastava car manufacturers there.

An Orvena Zastava members of the delegation, which is on a several-day visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, discussed cooperation between the Yugoslav largest car plant and the Soviet Volga car plant in Togliati. The two plants' co-production is expected to reach 247 million dollars by 1980.

Ckrebic Receives Solomentsev

LD192314Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG)--Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of Serbia, a Yugoslav constituent republic, today received Mikhail S. Solomentsev, Council of Ministers chairman of the Russian Soviet Federation Socialist Republic (RSFSR), and other members of the Russian delegation on an official visit to Serbia.

Economic ties were discussed in particular. It was noted that collaboration between Serbia and RSFSR enterprises accounts for a good deal of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation. Both sides called for more industrial co-production and specialization in their economic cooperation.

GRLICKOV INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

AU042130Y LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene 28 Nov 78 pp 42-43 AU

[Jak Koprivc, Andrej Novak and Jaka Stular interview with Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidium--place and date unspecified]

[Excerpts] [Question] After World War II, under conditions of comparatively stable peace, the world has experienced great changes. It is known that especially great changes occurred on the political map. Socialism has grown into a world process. The nonalined movement has developed. Tremendous scientific-technological results have been achieved, and so forth. In your opinion, what have been the chief characteristics of the changes in the workers movement, which also has experienced great changes, may we even say turning points?

[Answer] The conditions in the workers movement changed greatly even in the first few years following the war. However, the decisive impression on the currents in the communist movement was certainly imprinted by the conflict of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] with the Cominform in 1948. The conflict broke out because the CPY did not want to subject itself to the line dictated from the center. It appeared then that this was an excess, an isolated case. Therefore it was no coincidence that the CPY found itself alone.

But time brought a change: Events ran in another direction. Just look at how it went on, up to the present time. All the attempts to restore the center or equalize the political line met with less and less success. Such an attitude is no longer possible. Relations based on national circumstances are developing in the workers movement. Many layers of sectarianism and prejudices have been eliminated, and we also have various beginnings of the broadest cooperation of left forces on a national level.

[Question] Hasn't the relationship of the CCP with our party essentially always been dependent on our relations with the CPSU, and is it not in a certain sense so even now?

[Answer] We cannot say that the chronology of relations between the LCY and the CPSU and the CCP indicates such conclusions now or in the past. But let the facts speak for themselves. The CCP broke relations with us at the same time as with the Soviet Union, while the normalization of our relations with the CPSU was not accompanied by a normalization of relations with the CCP. After 1956, our relations with the CPSU developed well, with certain ups and downs, regardless of differences in concepts and interests, in accordance with mutual benefits. During that time we had no relations with the CCP. The process of the normalization of relations with the CCP began in 1977, which was more than 20 years after the resumption of relations with the CPSU. A direct answer to your question must take into account that it is one of the principles of the LCY policy that it does not cooperate with any party at the expense of a third party.

The normalization of relations with the CCP is, in our opinion, of great benefit to both parties. We believe that it exceeds the significance of our bilateral relations, and in addition means an extremely precious contribution to the development of the workers and communist movement as a whole. Both parties believe that the differences in concepts and interests are no obstacle to the further development of mutual relations along with the implementation of all other principles of cooperation.

Internationalism Is Built On a New Basis

[Question] To what extent have the relations in the workers movement been influenced and continue to be influenced by the identification of party interests and the state policy in the several states? To what extent have our national interests influenced the policy of the CPY and the LCY?

[Answer] Every leading political party is, for understandable reasons, at the same time a protagonist of national, state interests. This of course also applies to the communist parties, including the LCY. In this sense our national, state interests coincide with the LCY line as the leading political force. If we look at the actual situation from a wider point of view, we shall see that this also applies to other communist and other parties which are not in power but which constitute a certain political force in their state and, as such--similar to the leading political parties--endeavor to assert themselves as representatives not merely of class but also of national interests.

Because of the great similarity or even identity of interests of a given party with the interests of state policy which it carries out, we come to the question and the problem which appears in the workers and communist movement as a strategic-political problem of doctrine. It is nothing new if I say that one or another party tries to present its national and state interests in the international field as wider interests.

Such views used to be the basis for the formation of internationalism in the workers movement, and especially in the communist one. Nowadays internationalism is being built on a new basis, for one can talk about internationalism only when international solidarity does not conflict with the national interest. This position constitutes a great doctrinal and practical political breakthrough in the field of basic propositions, on which a new system of relations in the entire movement is being built.

[Question] In some parties, including ours, are we not dealing with a simplifying fallacy that the communist parties in all states are our natural allies, while social democrats or noncommunist left forces are natural enemies?

[Answer] I do not think that there is such a fallacy in the LCY, and if it ever existed it was overcome a long time ago. Because of the wealth of paths of struggle for socialism it is not possible to speak facilely about natural allies or natural enemies. Only a realistic assessment of the situation in relations and of the results attained by the several communist, socialist and social democratic parties in the struggle for socialism and its expansion on the world scene leads us to the realization of how numerous the protagonists of the ideas of socialism are. Therefore,the LCY cooperates with so many socialist-oriented parties and movements without sorting them out according to some "flavor", or according to special concepts.

[Question] One can perhaps feel in our country elements of a fair-weather euphoria in relations to other parties. Could we not, for instance, say that many a Yugoslav communist accepts the Chinese party in a rather uncritical way?

[Answer] I have mentioned how important for the workers movement the normalization of relations between the LCY and the CCP appears to us. The normalization by itself does not, however, eliminate the differences in concepts and interests between us. Such an elimination is neither a condition nor an obstacle to the development of good relations. We write objectively about the CCP policy, both internal and external. This is the way the Chinese side writes about us, and we appreciate this. If you think that elements of fair-weather euphoria and uncritical acceptance exist, this is not good for the development of our relations, for their stability and long-range nature. It is well known what follows a euphoria. What we need is realism, mutual consideration and respect, a stable and long-term development of relations on the well-known principles of the international policy of the LCY.

The Development of Democracy Is a Key Question of the Strategy of Socialism

[Question] Although socialism is pushing through more and more as the advancing world process, we note strong elements of authoritarianism and repressive coercion in the socialist practice of those countries in which the socialist forces have come to power.

[Answer] The question of democracy in socialism and of socialism in democracy is both the key and the basic question of the strategy of socialism in the contemporary world. Without it the spread of socialism as a world process would be slow and considerably more difficult. It would be slow and difficult not only in the struggle of the socialist forces for socialism, but also in the struggle of the socialist forces for the building of socialism. The economic needs and requirements of the workers class and the working people are no longer a wide enough framework for engaging this class in the struggle for socialism and the building of socialism. The question of the social position of and participation in decisionmaking on overall policy is a topical question posed now by the workers class not only in the industrially developed capitalist states, but also in the socialist ones. After a period of revolutionary statism, numerous socialist states have faced demands for democracy in socialism and socialism in democracy. This at the same time explains the endeavors of all socialist forces in the search for an answer to this question, which is a key question of socialism. And this is the sense of various reforms (social, economic ones) and other political actions of a similar nature.

[Question] In connection with the previous question we must, in conclusion, nevertheless ask you one more question: Despite everything we still wrestle with the question of democratization of our social life. What is really at stake here?

[Answer] I think that you will agree that in this field, too, we have achieved undreamed-of successes in a comparatively short period. For the first time in history we have begun to develop economic democracy. With socialist self-management, we introduced for the first time the right of the worker to decide on the entire income, on the entire surplus value.

On these foundations, we are also more directly building a democracy in the political sphere, which is the meaning of breaking classical parliamentarism and introducing the delegate system.

At the 11th LCY Congress we have assumed the obligation to further develop democratic political life in the country. An essential condition for this is the democratization of political life in the League of Communists itself. All this has been inserted in the statute. We attach extraordinary significance to the SAWP as the place for the gathering of all socialist-oriented forces, communists and noncommunists; within this framework, overall political life will be further democratized through political dialog and decision-making. It will be a democratic political life which will oppose the arising of a so-called "official" and "unofficial" society in which opposition and hostile forces manipulate with socialist people or those in favor of self-management; or, to put it simply, with patriots.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES NEW OFFICIALS AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

LD152334Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Newly appointed officials and leaders in federal organs of administration, federal organizations and specialized services of the Federal Executive Council were sworn in today before Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, on the occasion of taking up their new duties.

Forty-five newly-appointed officials were sworn in.

With this solemn oath, Veselin Djuranovic said, you are confirming your obligation to perform your tasks and obligations in your new duties responsibly, conscientiously and devotedly in the interest of the working class and working people, of the republics and provinces and of the comprehensive progress of our community and its independent and nonalined policy. The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that the tasks which stand before us in the continued development of socialist self-management relations are, above all, to implement decisions of the constitution and of the system and to insure the necessary conditions to enable self-managing subjects to take on a revolutionary and historic role in our society.

In this, the role and function of the state should subordinate itself more and more to the interests of associated labor. That is why, Djuranovic stressed, the continued development and realization of the political and economic system on self-managing foundations is the constant and most important task. The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that in carrying out this task the full responsibility of every individual and of everyone together is exceptionally significant, adding that leading workers in federal organs must struggle for the total development of our country with, at the same time, a developed feeling for the joint interests of each republic and province and of all of them together. They must struggle, Djuranovic concluded, for real national equality of all our nations and nationalities and for the best realization of the interests of all the republics and provinces in the interest of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia, of the brotherhood and unity of its nations and nationalities and its peace-loving and nonalined international policy and position.

On behalf of the newly-appointed officials Budimir Loncar, under secretary of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, expressed thanks for the trust displayed in them.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LCY PRESIDIUM CONFIRMS DRAFT RULES

LD141802Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists confirmed at today's session, chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, the draft regulations of the statute of the republican League of Communists for coordination with the LCY statute. This draft of regulations, compiled by the Commission for Statutory Questions of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists and expounded by Adem Beglerbegovic, will be submitted to the republican League of Communists Central Committee for examination and adoption.

Within the framework of activity for the promotion of the method of work, particularly from the standpoint of the further development of collective leadership and the realization of the role of the League of Communists in the delegate system, the Presidium examined the draft amendments and addenda to the operating procedure of the work of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists.

The Presidium also examined decisions on the organization of the work of Presidium commissions, and submitted suggestions and proposals for the elaboration of the operating procedure of the commissions' work.

On the basis of the decisions of one of the preceding sessions, the Presidium drew up a draft of the complement of the Commission for the Elaboration of the Ideopolitical Basis of the Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the period 1981-1985, upon which an opinion will be expressed at the next regular session of the Central Committee of the republican League of Communists.

UBIPARIP RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD181636Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today received Yuriy Leonidovich Brezhnev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. In cordial and friendly talks they discussed some questions on the further promotion of transportation links and the transportation of goods between the two countries, which is becoming increasingly important for the further successful development of economic cooperation, and in particular for the rational and rapid implementation of an increased volume of commodity trade.

Also present at the talks was Avdo Zvonic, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communication.

SOVIET GOSSTROY DELEGATION VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD160053Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Mile Markic, deputy republican secretary for the economy, today received a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Construction Affairs (Gosstroy), led by Deputy Chairman Ivan Aleksandrovich Ganichev.

In the course of talks lasting 1 hour the possibilities were discussed for cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the USSR in the sphere of the construction industry, design, assembly, transportation, the construction materials industry, and so forth within the framework of already existing cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation is expected to visit several organizations of associated labor in Sarajevo and Mostar during its stay in Bosnia-Hercegovina, when it will discuss in specific terms the possibilities for further promotion and expansion of existing cooperation.

DJURANOVIC, SOMALI MINISTER HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD182142Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Somalia are ready to continue advancing comprehensive and mutually beneficial bilateral and international cooperation, particularly within the nonaligned movement.

This was stressed in talks today between Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic and Somalian Minister of Agriculture and Mining [title as received] Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim. Minister Qasim delivered to Premier Djuranovic Somalian President Barre's message for Yugoslav President Tito.

The Yugoslav premier again stressed on this occasion Yugoslavia's readiness and determination to continue investing efforts towards peaceful solutions through negotiations to world disputes and conflicts. World disputes should be settled on the basis of the principles and decisions adopted at non-aligned summits, by the Organization of African Unity and the U.N. Charter, Djuranovic said. Djuranovic added that this is the only way towards long-term and just solutions to international disputes.

Vrhovec Receives Somali Minister

LD182144Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today received Somalian President Barre's special envoy Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim.

The ensuing talks focussed on problems confronting Africa, particularly the Horn of Africa, the nonaligned policy and bilateral cooperation.

IRAQI TERRITORIAL DEFENSE COMMANDER ARRIVES

LD192252Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 19, (TANJUG)--Member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Minister of Labour and Public Works and Territorial Defence Commander of Iraq Taha Tasin Ramadan arrived in Belgrade today for a visit to Yugoslavia.

On arrival Taha Yasin Ramadan called on the federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic. They discussed further development of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of Iraq and Yugoslavia.